

K. Home

LOOSE HINTS
UPON
EDUCATION,
CHIEFLY CONCERNING THE
CULTURE
OF THE
HEART.

*Train up a Child in the way he should go; and, when he is old, he
will not depart from it.*

PROV. XXII. 6.

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T O T H E

Q U E E N.

DURING childhood, every object strikes the mind with the force of novelty; and the mind, soft like wax, yields to every impression, good or bad. - To cherish the former and to prevent the latter, is the province of the mother; for as she is entrusted by Providence with the government of her children during their tender years,
the

the mind ought to be no less her care than the body.

THE children of Princes are in a critical state with respect to education : they have none but their mother to preserve them from the corruption of flattery and fawning. If they have lost her early, they are undone.

IT has fallen to your MAJESTY'S lot, to take the lead in the education of a numerous and hopeful Royal Family ; and if fame speak true, Providence has not in reserve a person more worthy of that important office : it is laborious indeed, but pleasing to a mother.

May

May Heaven, prospering your maternal tenderness and perseverance, make your children what you wish them to be, affectionate to their parents, kindly to their dependents, and in time illustrious examples of good conduct to the British nation.

A Royal Family so educated may be relied on as a firm support to the Throne.

THE purpose of this Essay is to evince, that the culture of the heart during childhood, is the chief branch of education. I have little doubt of convincing those who are disposed to give attention; but dry subjects seem at present not to be in request.

request. One sure way there is to procure attention ; and I know no other. If your MAJESTY will graciously condescend to patronise this little Work, it will become fashionable : every one will read : a number will approve ; and perhaps a few will seriously think of a reformation.

BUT imitation is more persuasive than exhortation. Though in this degenerate age, our women of fashion, neglecting domestic concerns, seem to think every hour lost that does not pass in a crowd ; yet your MAJESTY's exemplary conduct cannot fail to have great influence. Many it will reclaim to a more sedate

date and more rational tenor of life; and your profelytes, happy in the change, will chearfully testify to the world a sacred truth, That a mother's sweetest pleasure, arises from preparing her children, by virtuous education, to be happy in this life, as well as in the life to come.

MAY your MAJESTY's life be long and prosperous, not only for your own sake, but for that of our Sovereign, of your Royal Issue, and of the Nation.

Your devoted Subject,

H E N R Y H O M E.

March 1781.

I wish
date and more rational tenor of
life; and your probability, happy in
the change, will certainly assist
to the world's better state. I have a
mother's interest in you, and
from preparing her children, by
virtuous education, to be happy in
this life, as well as in the life to
come.

May your Majesty's life be long
and prosperous, not only for your
own sake, but for that of our over-
reign, of your Royal House, and of
the Nation.

Your Devoted Subject

Henry Howard

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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	41
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LOOSE HINTS
UPON
EDUCATION,
CHIEFLY CONCERNING THE
CULTURE OF THE HEART*.

INTRODUCTION.

THE mind of man is a rich soil,
productive equally of flowers and
weeds. Good passions and impressions
are flowers which ought carefully to be
cultivated: bad passions and impressions

A are

* The Head is the seat of thinking, deliberating, reasoning, willing, and of all other internal actions. The Heart is the seat of emotions and passions; and of moral perceptions, such as right and wrong, good and bad, praise and blame, &c. See Elements of Criticism, edit. 5. vol. II. page 507.

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are weeds which ought to be suppressed, if they cannot be totally rooted out. Such moral culture is no slight art: it requires a complete knowledge of the human heart, of all its mazes, and of all its biases.

As impressions made in childhood are the deepest and the most permanent, the plan of our Creator for giving access to the heart, even in that early period, cannot be too much admired. The first thing observable is, an innate sense that enables us to discover internal passions from their external signs*. As that sense is of prime use in every period of life, it early attains to full exercise; indeed as early as the senses of seeing and hearing do. An infant on the breast discerns good or bad humour in its nurse, from their external signs on her countenance, and from the different tones of her voice.

Next,

* Elements of Criticism, edit. 5. vol. I. p. 441.

Next, these signs and tones affect the infant differently : a song or a smile, cheers it : a harsh look or tone, makes it afraid, or keeps it in awe.

By these means, the human heart lies open to early instruction ; and is susceptible of having proper notions stamped on it, such as those of right and wrong, of praise and blame, of benevolence and selfishness, of yours and mine. The great utility of such notions, will appear from opposing them to various absurd notions and opinions, which never could have prevailed in the world, had they not been inculcated during infancy. Take the following instances. Stories of ghosts and hobgoblins heard for the first time by one grown up, make no impression unless it be of laughter ; but stamped on the mind of a child, they harass it incessantly, and are never totally obliterated. Many Popish doctrines are contradictory to
common

common sense ; and yet held to be self-evident, because they were instilled during childhood. What is it that can rivet in the mind of any one the strange doctrine of transubstantiation, but the taking advantage of early youth, which is susceptible equally of every impression, right or wrong ? Were that doctrine reserved for adult persons, it would be rejected by all for its eminent absurdity. The low people in Spain have little other notion of a Christian, but of one who signs himself with the cross ; and yet are prone to blood and slaughter against every person who forbears that trifling ceremony. When notions that have no foundation in nature take such hold of the mind, it cannot be doubted but that notions grafted on some natural principle or affection will be equally permanent. Therefore, let it be the first care of parents to instil into their children right notions, which can be done by looks and gestures,

gestures, even before a child is capable of understanding what is said to it. With regard to families of distinction in particular, this branch of education is of the highest importance. Even before the age of seven, notions of rank, of opulence, of superiority in the children of such families, begin to break out, and to render them less obsequious to discipline than in their more tender years; and if admitted to take peaceable possession, adieu to education of any sort.

ROUSSEAU advances a strange opinion, that children are incapable of instruction before the age of twelve. This opinion, confined to the understanding, is perhaps not far from truth. But was it his opinion, that children before twelve are incapable of being instructed in matters of right and wrong, of love and hatred, or of other feelings that have an original seat in the heart? If it was, gross must have

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have been his ignorance of human nature. And yet that this was really his opinion, appears from his insisting that a child ought not to be punished for telling a lie; which can have no foundation other than that a child is not conscious of doing wrong when it tells a lie, more than when it tells truth. If the difference between truth and falsehood be innate, which it surely is, why ought not a child to be punished for telling a lie, if the vice cannot be restrained by gentler means?

INFANCY is a busy scene, and yet little attended to, except for the sake of health. As this period is short, every opportunity ought to be taken, for instilling right notions and making proper impressions. The infant, at the same time, is busy in gathering for itself a stock of ideas from the various objects of the external senses, ready to be uttered as soon as it can speak, which commonly is before the age of two :
the

INTRODUCTION. 7

the difficulty it has to struggle with, is not want of ideas, but want of words. It is wonderful to what degree of understanding some children arrive very early. A child named Martha, three years old, had been told jocularly, that Martha or Mattie was an ugly name, and that she ought to have been called Matilda. The child was overheard saying to a younger sister, who had not yet got the use of her tongue, "When you can speak, you must not call me Mattie, which is an ugly name, but Matilda." There are instances without number of the same kind; and in tracing the progress of the mind they deserve well to be recorded.

THE education of girls is by nature entrusted to the mother; and of boys, till they are fit for regular discipline at school. The father occasionally may give a helping hand, but it can only be occasionally.

THUS

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THUS the culture of the heart during childhood, the most precious time for such culture, is a task with which females only are charged by providence; a vocation that ought to employ their utmost sagacity and perseverance; a vocation not inferior in dignity, as will appear afterward, to any that belongs to the other sex. Yet children, during that precious time, are commonly abandoned to nurses and servants. The mother is indeed attentive to the health of her child; and flatters herself that nothing further is required from her. But it cannot be expected, that early education will be regarded by a mother who is ignorant of its advantages.

THIS is deplorable, especially as there are several obstacles to a remedy. One is, that there is no school, public or private, for teaching the art of cultivating the heart. Nor is it an art of a slight kind:

kind: few arts are more complicated or more profound. Another is, that this art, as the world goes, appears to be little in request; and, I believe, is seldom thought of in chusing a wife. A young man, inclined to avarice, discovers no virtue in a young woman but a plentiful fortune. Another, addicted to the pleasures of sense, regards beauty only. A prudent man, having nothing in view but an agreeable companion, is satisfied with a sweet temper and affable manners. The art of training up children is never thought of, though of all the most essential in a mother.

ZEAL to have such obstacles removed, suggested to me the following Essay. Sensible I am, that in its present loose attire, it is scarce fit to appear in public; but may not the uncertainty of life in an advanced age, plead my excuse? I should have ended life with regret, had any

B

thing

thing been left undone by me, that could benefit my fellow creatures. Were it generally understood, that the education of children is the mother's peculiar province, an important trust committed to her by her Maker, education during that early period would, I am persuaded, be carried on more accurately than it is at present. With respect to the education of female children in particular, genteel accomplishments, such as music and dancing, need not be rejected ; but in order to accomplish them as mothers, the knowledge of human nature and the art of improving the heart, would chiefly be insisted on. This art would have a beneficial influence on the conduct of married women. Instead of roaming abroad for want of occupation at home, the dignified occupation of educating their children, would be their most charming amusement. The husband, happy in his wife and in his children, would in no other place find
the

the comfort of his own house. The children, early inspired with morality and religion, would be prepared to perform with alacrity every duty, and to stand firm against every temptation.

How distant from such a state are persons in high life, who, in great cities, are engaged in a perpetual round of pleasure! Take for instance routs and card-assemblies. Excepting those at the card-tables, who make but a small part of the company, the rest faunter about, looking at one another, wishing in vain to have something to say. Whether frequency does not render such meetings wofully insipid, I appeal to those who pass much of their time in them. And yet, for such pastime, married women not only neglect domestic œconomy, but even the education of their children.—Unhappy mortals to be thus enslaved by a mere shadow! Their only resource for their children,

children, is a boarding school ; which is not a little hazardous for girls, who by their number escape strict attention ; and who, in the most ticklish period of life, are more apt to follow bad example than good. Young ladies of rank, carried from the boarding school to the dissipation of high life, are not likely to behave better than their mothers did before them. The fruits of such education are but too apparent. Formerly, neither divorce nor separation were much heard of : they have now become so frequent, as scarce to make a figure in a newspaper. A young woman engaged in affection to a lover, is forced by her parents into what is termed a more advantageous match. Nature prevailing over conscience, she yields to her lover against her duty. That miserable woman is surely entitled to some share of pity ; but a lady who lives always in public, seldom has that excuse for deserting her husband.

Genuine

Genuine love is a tender plant that cannot even take root in a crowd; for if an impression be made, it is banished by the next new face. Young women in high life are married at the will of their parents, without any personal attachment; and if one of them go astray, she has not love for an excuse, but downright appetite for variety. It would not, I suspect, be difficult to find such a woman, who would prefer her husband before her gallant, were they equally new to her. Oh! Babylon, Babylon, the terror of nations, but the sink of iniquity.

BIDDING adieu to such persons as irreclaimable, I cannot despair of a reformation in the more sober part of the female sex, if the importance of cultivating the heart of their children be set in a clear view. My expectations are the more sanguine, from my acquaintance with several women of distinction, who consider
the

the education of their children as their dearest concern, and who take great delight in it. One lady there is of high rank, whom I dare not name, being afraid of displeasing her. I should otherwise propose her as a pattern, not merely for imitation, but for emulation: to excel her, instead of pain, would give her satisfaction. I cannot readily form a wish more beneficial to my fellow citizens, than that her talent for educating children should become general, and that every mother should be inspired with her zeal and perseverance in the exercise of that talent.

It appears unaccountable, that our teachers generally have directed their instructions to the head, with very little attention to the heart. From Aristotle down to Locke, books without number have been composed for cultivating and improving the understanding: few in proportion

proportion for cultivating and improving the affections. Yet surely, as man is intended to be more an active than a contemplative being, the educating a young man to behave properly in society, is of still greater importance than to make him even a Solomon for knowledge. Locke has broached the subject, and Rousseau has furnished many ingenious hints. The following Loose Thoughts on the same subject, are what have occurred to me occasionally.

Good education may be illustrated by comparing it with its opposite. The following account is given by Le Brun of those kings of Persia who have inherited by blood. “ This king is absolute
“ in the strictest sense; for he disposes
“ of the lives and properties of his subjects without control. He is born in
“ the seraglio, and kept there in prison,
“ ignorant of what passes in the world.

“ When

16 I N T R O D U C T I O N .

“ When arrived at a certain age, he is
 “ taught to read and write by a black
 “ eunuch, is instructed in the Maho-
 “ metan faith, and to bear an impla-
 “ cable hatred to the Mahometans of
 “ Turkey and of Indostan; but not a
 “ syllable of history, of politics, nor even
 “ of morality. Far from being teased
 “ with things that require application,
 “ he is set loose to sensual pleasure the
 “ moment the impulse takes him. Opium
 “ is procured for him, and other drugs
 “ that excite voluptuousness. At the
 “ death of his predecessor, he is led
 “ from his prison to the throne, where
 “ all prostrate themselves before him,
 “ with expressions of the most abject fer-
 “ vility. Surprised, nay stupified, with
 “ a scene so new and extraordinary, he
 “ conceives all to be a dream; and it re-
 “ quires time to render the scene fami-
 “ liar. As he is incapable of inspiring
 “ affection or even good will, his cour-
 tiers

" tiers have no view but to make a pro-
 " perty of him. Far from offering him
 " good advice, they keep him ignorant in
 " order to mislead him. Thus the Persian
 " kings pass their vigour in luxury and
 " voluptuousness, without the least regard
 " to their people or to their own repu-
 " tation." Carneades the philosopher ob-
 " served, " that the sons of princes learn
 " nothing to purpose but to ride the great
 " horse; that in other exercises every one
 " bends to them; but that a horse will
 " throw the son of a king with no more
 " remorse than of a cobbler." Must I be
 obliged to think, that the foregoing de-
 scription, with a few slight variations,
 may suit the greatest part of those who in
 France and England have been born with
 the certainty of inheriting a great estate?
 " If there is any characteristic peculiar
 " to the young people of fashion of the
 " present age, it is their laziness, or an
 " extreme unwillingness to attend to any
 C " thing

“ thing that can give them the least
 “ trouble or disquietude ; without any
 “ degree of which they would fain en-
 “ joy all the luxuries of life, in contra-
 “ diction to the dispositions of Provi-
 “ dence, and the nature of things. They
 “ would have great estates without any
 “ management, great expences without
 “ any accounts, and great families with-
 “ out any discipline or œconomy : in
 “ short, they are fit only to be inhabitants
 “ of *Lubberland*, where, as the child’s geo-
 “ graphy informs us, men lie upon their
 “ backs with their mouths open, and it
 “ rains fat pigs, ready roasted.” *The World*,
 No. 157. Lord Chesterfield, the most agree-
 able of writers, expresses himself with pe-
 culiar spirit upon a different branch of this
 character. “ As for the modern species
 “ of human bucks, I impute their bru-
 “ tality to the negligence or to the fond-
 “ nels of their parents. It is observed
 “ in parks among their betters, the real
 “ bucks,

“bucks, that the most troublesome and
 “mischievous are those who were bred
 “up tame, fondled, and fed out of the
 “hand, when fawns. They abuse, when
 “grown up, the indulgence they met
 “with in their youth ; and their fami-
 “liarity grows troublesome and danger-
 “ous with their horns.*”

FEW

* A young man born with the certainty of succeeding to an opulent fortune, is commonly too much indulged during infancy, for submitting to the authority of a governor. Prone to pleasure, he cannot bend to the fatigues of study : his mind is filled with nothing but plans of imagined happiness, when he shall have the command of that great fortune. No sooner is he in possession, than he sets loose all his appetites in pursuit of pleasure. After a few years of gratification, his enjoyments by familiarity and easiness of attainment become languid, and at length perfectly insipid. In the mean time, a total neglect of œconomy reduces him to straits, his debts multiply and become urgent ; and he is in the highest flow of dissipation when his enjoyments are at the lowest ebb. Dissimulation now supplants the native candour of his temper. He must promise when he knows he cannot perform, and must caress a dun who is his aversion. Despairing to retrieve his affairs, he abandons himself to profligacy : his peace of mind is gone ; and he is now more wretched than
 formerly

FEW articles concerning government are of greater importance, than good education.

formerly happy. Oppose to this meteor a young man without fortune, who must labour for his bread. He is educated to a calling which he prosecutes with industry, but for some time with little profit. By perseverance his circumstances becoming easy, he thinks of marriage. He delights in his wife and children; and his grand object is to make a fortune for each of them. They are all put into a good way of living. One of his sons is assumed as his partner in business; upon whom by degrees is devolved the laborious part. And now our merchant finds ample leisure to indulge in the comforts of society. He ends his days with a grateful sense of the goodness of Providence, in bestowing blessings on him with a liberal hand. Let us now compare.—But there is no comparison. No man of sense would chuse to be the person first described. A man on the contrary must be ambitious beyond measure, who would not be satisfied with the lot of the other. I can figure no state more happy, if it be not that of a man who for years has applied himself to business, sweetened by a taste for letters. Fortune throws into his lap a large estate, of which he had no expectation. Having been taught by experience that his own wants are easily supplied, he exerts his usual industry to make his friends happy, and to remedy the wants and distresses of his fellow creatures. Can any state be figured more opposite than this to that first mentioned, with respect to every comfort of life?

cation. Our moral duties are circumscribed within precise bounds; and therefore, may be objects of law. But manners, depending on an endless variety of circumstances, are too complex for law; and yet upon manners chiefly depends the well-being of society. This matter was well understood among the ancient Romans. Out of the most respectable citizens were elected censors, whose province it was to watch over the manners of the people, to distinguish the deserving by suitable rewards, and to brand with infamy every gross transgression. But in an opulent nation, it is vain to think of stemming the tide of corruption. To give vigour to the censorian office, it indispensably must be exercised by men of dignity, eminent for patriotism, and of a character above exception. But as such men were not to be found among the degenerate Romans, the office vanished, and has not been revived in any modern

dern government : nor, indeed, does there exist any government so pure, as to admit that delicate institution. Our only resource for exercising that important office, are fathers and mothers. Let it sink into their hearts, that we have no reliance but upon them for preventing universal corruption, and of course dissolution of the state. It might, indeed, have been expected, that the parental censorian office would be protected and encouraged by people in power. Though the legislature can do little, the Sovereign and his ministers may do much, both by example and precept. It is in their power to bring domestic discipline into reputation, which would excite parents to redouble their diligence. Much need, alas ! is there for some such exertion, considering the defective state of education in this island. So little notion have the generality of its importance, that if a young heir get but a smattering of
Latin

Latin or of French, he is held to be an accomplished gentleman, qualified for making a figure. What if a person who hath carefully bred up a family, and added to the society a number of virtuous citizens, male and female, should be distinguished by some mark of honour, which, at the same time, would add lustre to every individual of the family? What if men of genius were encouraged by suitable rewards to give us good systems of education? When a man has taught a public school for 12 or 15 years with success and applause, why not relieve him from his fatigue by a handsome pension, enabling him to confine his attention to a few select scholars? I offer these as hints only. It will not be difficult to multiply them.

It is of the utmost importance to the nation, and to the King and his ministers, that young men who may serve in parliament

liament should be carefully educated, and in particular, be fairly initiated in the science of politics. Were the members, in general, of the two houses expert in that science, there would be no such woful division among them as at present. A clear fight of the public good, would at least damp the vile appetite for the loaves and fishes that governs many of them. If they could not entirely approve the conduct of the minister, for what minister is always right in the popular opinion, they would admonish him in an amicable manner ; and if they could not prevail, would wait patiently for a more favourable opportunity to serve their country. This, indeed, would be patriotism, of which the discontented party endeavour in vain to put on the mask. It is believed, that the late Sir Robert Walpole bestowed great sums upon writers, for justifying his measures. It would be a more solid plan, to engage

tutors

tutors of colleges and other teachers, to instil into their pupils a due submission to government, and to teach them this useful lesson, That the public never suffers so much from an unskilful minister, as from a factious opposition to him. Why not schools for teaching the science of politics, erected at the expence of the public, as schools are for teaching the art of war? Such an institution, inconsistent, indeed, with absolute monarchy, would suit admirably the constitution of Britain. Sure I am, that never in this island was there more occasion for such schools, than in the present time,—men venting doctrines even in parliament, subversive of order and good government, tending to corrupt the whole mass of the people, and to authorise every degree of licentiousness.

PARENTS ! your children are not your property. They are entrusted to you by

D

Providence,

Providence, to be trained up in the principles of religion and virtue; and you are bound to fulfil the sacred trust. You owe to your Maker, obedience: you owe to your children, the making of them virtuous: you owe to your country, good citizens: and you owe to yourselves, affectionate children, who, during your gray hairs, will be your sweetest comfort and firmest support *.

IN gathering materials for this work, I have adhered strictly to the system of nature; and have given no place to any observation or conjecture, but what appeared clearly founded upon that system, upon some noted principle, feeling, or faculty. Rousseau has unhappily too much imagination

* Crates the philosopher, wished to be on the pinnacle of the highest steeple of Athens, that he might cry aloud to the citizens, " Oh senseless generation; how foolish are ye to heap up wealth, and yet to neglect the education of your children, for whom ye amass it !"

imagination to be confined within so narrow bounds : he builds castles in the air, and in vain endeavours to give them a foundation. His *Emile*, however, with all its imperfections, is a work of great genius ; and he has given many hints that deserve to be prosecuted. Compare his performance with others on the same subject, and its superiority will appear in a striking light. Compare it with a book intitled, *Instructions for educating a Daughter*, attributed, I must believe, unjustly, to an excellent writer, the most virtuous of men, Fenelon Archbishop of Cambray. The following passage will by contrast, do honour to my favourite author.

“ The substance of the brain is in children soft and tender ; but it hardens every day. By this softness, every thing is easily imprinted on it. It is not only soft but moist, which being joined with a great heat, give the child a continual inclination to move, whence
“ proceeds

“ proceeds the agitation of children, who
 “ are no more able to fix their mind on
 “ any one object, than their body in any
 “ one place. The first images, engraven
 “ while the brain is soft, are the deepest,
 “ and harden as age dries the brain, and
 “ consequently become indelible by
 “ time. Hence it is, that when old, we
 “ remember many things done in youth,
 “ and not what were done in riper age;
 “ because the brain at that age is dried
 “ and filled with other images. But if
 “ in childhood, the brain be adapted for
 “ receiving images, it is not altogether
 “ so for the regular disposal of them, or
 “ for reasoning. For though the moisture
 “ of the brain renders the impressions
 “ easy, yet, by being joined with too
 “ great a heat, it makes a sort of agita-
 “ tion which breaks the series of rational
 “ deductions.” What a rant is this; words
 without any meaning! Here, man is re-
 duced to be a mere machine, every thing
 explained

INTRODUCTION. 29

explained from soft and hard, moist and dry, hot and cold; causes that have no imaginable connection with the effects endeavoured to be explained. Books of this kind may be pored on without end, and the reader be not a jot the wiser. Why from the same principles does not this most profound philosopher deduce the light of the sun, the circulation of the blood; or, what is no less difficult, the mathematical regularity of an egg?

S E C T.

EXPLANATION

1. The first column contains the names of the persons who have been examined, and the second column contains the names of the persons who have been examined by the same person. The third column contains the names of the persons who have been examined by the same person, and the fourth column contains the names of the persons who have been examined by the same person.

TABLE

The following table shows the results of the examination of the persons who have been examined by the same person. The first column contains the names of the persons who have been examined, and the second column contains the names of the persons who have been examined by the same person.

LOOSE HINTS, &c.

S E C T. I.

AUTHORITY of PARENTS.

THE faculty of reason is bestowed on man for controlling his appetites and passions, and for giving them a proper direction. This faculty is indeed born with us ; but as it is feeble like the body during the first stage of life, parental authority supplies the want of reason during that period. And, as no work of God is left imperfect, children are directed by instinct to obey their parents ; and if children be not unkindly treated, their obedience is not only voluntary, but affectionate. This is not a picture of imagination : every one who has given attention to the infant state, will bear witness, that a child clings to its
mother,

mother, and is fonder of her than of all the world beside. By this admirable plan, children, who have no reason, are commonly better governed, than adult persons who possess a considerable share of it: the former are entirely obsequious to the reason of another; the latter not always to their own.

THAT the authority of parents must be absolute, is evident, because in the nature of things it cannot be subject to any control. And it is equally evident, that the same authority must be transferred to the keeper, where the parents are dead or at a distance. But much art and delicacy are requisite in the manner of exercising it. I absolutely prohibit severity; which will terrify the child and reduce it to dissimulation, the worst of habits. If such severity be exercised as to alienate the child's affection, there is an end to education; the parent or keeper

is transformed into a cruel tyrant over a trembling slave. Beware on the other hand of bewraying any uneasiness in refusing what a child calls for unreasonably: perceiving your uneasiness, it will renew its attempt, hoping to find you in better humour. Even infants, some at least, are capable of this artifice. Therefore, if an infant explain by signs what it ought to have, let it be gratified instantly with a cheerful countenance. If it desire what it ought not to have, let the refusal be sedate, but firm. Regard not its crying: it will soon give over, if not listened to. The task is easier with a child who understands what is said to it: say only with a firm tone, that it cannot have what it desires; but without shewing any heat on the one hand, or concern on the other. The child, believing that the thing is impossible, will cease to fret. Some children begin early to show a keenness for what touches their

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fancy.

fancy. Lose not a moment to repress that keenness, not by bluntness or roughness, but by informing the child that it is improper. If from infancy it have been trained to obedience, it will submit pleasantly. The effect of this discipline is not confined to childhood: it is an excellent preparation for bearing crosses and disappointments in all the stages of life. How differently do the low people manage their children? If a child cry without reason, it is whipt by the angry mother; and it has now reason to cry, which it does till its little heart is like to break. The mother, still through the influence of passion, though of a different kind, melts into pity, cajoles, flatters, caresses, all to pacify the poor infant. Can any thing be more preposterous? The child soon discovers that fretting and crying will procure what it wants. As few of the lower sort ever think of disciplining their children to obedience,
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it is no wonder that there is found among them so much obstinacy and perverseness.

THE absolute dependence on parents that nature puts children under, has, when rightly exercised, two effects extremely salutary. One is, that it produces a habit of submission to authority, a fine preparation for the social life. The authority of the magistrate succeeds to that of the parent; and the submission paid to the latter is readily transferred to the former. The great empire of China affords a conspicuous instance: reverence to parents is the corner-stone of that vast edifice: it is encouraged as the highest virtue; and every neglect meets disgrace and punishment. Another effect is, that the habit of submission to parental authority introduces naturally a habit of submission to self-authority, or, in other words, a habit of submission to
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the authority of conscience. Youth is liable to the seduction of passion, and a dangerous period it is to those who have been neglected in childhood. But a young man, obedient from infancy to his parents, submits with as little hesitation to the dictates of his own conscience; and if happily, at his entrance into public life, he escape temptations that are difficult to be resisted, he becomes fortified by habit to resist every temptation.

THOUGH parental authority well tempered fits us thus for society and happiness, yet that eminent writer Rousseau, rejecting the system of nature, declares for emancipating children from all subjection, indulging them in every fancy, provided only they do no mischief to others. I cannot really conjecture, upon what imagined principle in human nature this doctrine is founded. A child is incapable to judge for itself; and yet it

it must not be directed by its parents. " Pray Sir, hold off, there ought to be " no authority, the child must be left to " itself." This is a strange notion. Can it be improper to tell a child, that what it desires is wrong; or that the doing what it desires would make it despised or hated? If the child be not so far advanced as to understand that language, nothing remains but plain authority, which the child submits to readily and pleasantly. Rousseau maintains, that you must not pretend to have any authority over your pupil, but only that you are the stronger, and can subject him by force*. Is not this to teach him, that right depends on force; and that he may lawfully subject every one who is weaker than himself? Was it Rousseau's intention to breed his pupil a tyrant and oppressor? he could not take a more effectual method.

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* *Emile*, vol. I. p. 95.

AN infallible way of rendering a child unhappy, is to indulge it in all its demands. Its desires multiply by gratification ; without ever resting satisfied : it is lucky for the indulgent parents, if it demand not the moon for a play-thing. You cannot give every thing ; and your refusal distresses the creature more, than if you had stopt short at first. A child in pain is entitled to great indulgence ; but beware of yielding to fancy : the more the child is indulged, the more headstrong it grows : and the more impatient of a disappointment.

I AM acquainted with a very respectable couple, disciples of Rousseau ; more however, I conjecture, from inclination than from conviction. They seldom hitherto have employed any means for keeping their children in order, but promises and intreaties. As the father was playing at chess with a friend, one of his children,

children, a boy of about four years, took a piece from the board and away to play with it. Harry, says the father, let us have back the man, and there's an apple for you. The apple was soon devoured, and another chess-man laid hold of. In short, they were obliged to suspend the game, till the boy, turning hungry, was led away to supper. I would have such parents consider, whether they are not here misled by self-deceit. Their motive they imagine to be tenderness for the poor babes. But the real motive is their own weakness, which they indulge at the expence of their babes ; for must it not even to them be evident, that to indulge irregular fancies in creatures destitute of reason, is destructive to self-command, without which there can be no virtue. It perhaps will be observed, that this case falls not under the general rule, being an instance of a child by its petulance hurting others. If so, what is laid down as

a general rule, must be contracted within a narrower compass. But, letting that pass, what would our author have said upon the following case. A gentleman, upon a visit at a friend's house, heard little master crying, below stairs. The mother alarmed was told, that he wanted to ride up to table upon the roast beef, and that the cook did not relish the project. The mother was for letting Dickie have his will. But the father luckily reflected, that the firloin would probably be too hot a feat for Dickie. Rousseau would have made this also an exception, as he could not mean, that parents should stand by and suffer their children to hurt themselves. His doctrine thus reformed, resolves in giving children full liberty in matters indifferent, such as can neither hurt themselves nor others; to which restriction I willingly subscribe. And thus a doctrine ushered in with solemnity as a leading principle in the education

tion of children, and seeming at first view of great importance, does, upon a more narrow inspection, vanish into smoke.

HAVING discussed authority, the corner-stone as it were of the building, my aim was to have stated the following hints in a regular order; but in vain. And after all, what order can be expected in loose hints? All I can undertake is to arrange them so as to correspond to the different stages of nonage; the simplest first, the more complex after, to be put in practice when the mind is ready for them.

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S E C T.

S E C T. II.

MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN in the
First Stage of Life.

I N a complete treatise upon the education of children, every principle, every instinct, every passion and every appetite ought to be carefully dissected. But this is far beyond my purpose, and I believe beyond my reach. I venture only to give instructions upon such of the particulars above mentioned as display themselves early, and make some figure even in childhood. A fair commencement of a subject, mostly new, is all I pretend to. May I not indulge the pleasing hope that a subject of so great importance will be ripened by others, and perhaps brought to perfection by the ablest hands. The following instructions belong to the present section.

1st, A

1st, A POWER to recal at will pleasing objects, would be a greater blessing than ever was bestowed in a fairy tale. The pleasure of heal this little felt, except in its absence: it is however a real blessing; not only as it guards against pain, but as it naturally suggests pleasing objects. In the latter respect, however, it is inferior to cheerfulness and sweetness of temper; which are not only in themselves pleasant, but still more by directing the mind to none but agreeable objects. A sullen and morose temper, on the contrary, is not only in itself unpleasant, but still more by calling to mind no objects but what are disagreeable.

THIS observation may be turned to good account in education. Do we wish to make our children happy? Let them be accustomed to agreeable objects, and a veil drawn over those that are disagreeable.

agreeable. Cheerfulness and agreeable objects, have a mutual influence: the former attracts the latter; and the latter by reaction invigorate the former. Can any one doubt, that fettering infants new born in folds of linen, which they struggle against in vain, must have an effect upon their temper? Were that treatment long continued, it would produce a lasting habit of fretfulness. This, among other objections to the practice, is of great weight. Why should not the children of people in easy circumstances, be roused from sleep every morning with music? Why not be entertained frequently with agreeable pictures; and why not be amused with ludicrous stories to make them laugh? I would however be far from excluding subjects that excite pity and tender concern. Pity is indeed painful; but far from disagreeable, even in the actual feeling. I am pleased with myself for having sympathized

thized with another ; and that pleasing reflection adds to my happiness.

AGREEABLE impressions may be made upon an infant even in its mother's womb. The mother during pregnancy ought to banish all dismal thoughts, and preserve herself as much as possible calm and cheerful. There is little doubt but that this will benefit her infant. The same reason holds for chusing a nurse or keeper of an even and cheerful temper.

A HABIT of cheerfulness acquired in infancy, contributes not a little to health. The Druids of old were eminently skilled in physic. Their chief *recipe* for preserving health was expressed in three words, *cheerfulness, temperance, exercise*. This habit contributes not less to alleviate misfortunes. It makes us see every object in its best light, and fits us to submit to accidents without repining.

“ Almost

“ Almost every object that attracts our
“ notice, has its bright and its dark
“ side: he that habituates himself to
“ look at the dark side, will sour his dis-
“ position, and consequently impair his
“ happiness; while he who constantly
“ beholds the bright side, insensibly me-
“ liorates his temper, and, in consequence
“ of it, improves his own happiness, and
“ the happiness of all about him. *”

2d, WILL I be thought to refine too much when I maintain, that a habit of cheerfulness acquired during infancy, will contribute to make a face beautiful? A savage mind produces savage manners; and these in conjunction produce a harsh and rugged countenance. Hence it is that a national face improves gradually, with the manners of the people. Listen to this ye mothers, with respect especially to your female children: you will find that

* THE WORLD, No. 126.

that cheerfulness is a greater beautifier than the finest pearl powder.

SOME children are by nature rash and impetuous : a much greater number are shy and timid. The disposition of a child appears early ; and both extremes ought to be corrected whenever an opportunity occurs. Fear is a passion implanted in our nature to warn us of danger, in order to guard against it. When moderate so as to raise our activity only, without overwhelming us, it is a most salutary passion : but when it swells to excess, which it is apt to do in a timid disposition, far from contributing to safety, it stupifies the man, and renders him incapable of action. If your pupil therefore be of a fearful temper, you cannot begin too early to fortify him against that weakness. Most children are afraid of a new object that is formidable in its appearance, a large dog for example.

Handle

Handle it familiarly and show it to be harmless : the child will be persuaded to do the same. A child, as Rousseau observes, is afraid of a mask. Begin with showing it an agreeable mask : put it on laughing ; others laugh, and the child laughs. Accustom the child to masks less and less agreeable : it will in time be afraid of no mask, however ugly. Thunder has an awful sound, and is apt to raise fear. Lead your pupil to the fields when it thunders : it will in time cease to fear. Guard your children with unremitting care against tales of ghosts and hobgoblins, which in childhood make a deep impression. As such tales are always connected with darkness, accustom your children to grope their way in the dark. Rousseau's method of teaching children to act in the dark, deserves to be imitated. I was told by a lady of rank, that by engaging her servants to follow her example, such tales were unknown

known in her family. Her children were trained to say their prayers in a dark room, after receiving the following instruction, "Thy Father which seeth in secret will reward thee openly." They were disciplined to lay up their playthings in such order, as to find them readily in the dark.

WITH respect to the opposite extreme of rashness and impetuosity, lay hold of every proper opportunity for moderating it; and there is little doubt of success, if proper means be used. Sometimes even an accident will assist: a child happening to fall down a few steps of a stair, it for some time would neither go up nor down without its maid. There is no occasion to warn children against seen danger: no child is ever disposed to throw itself down from a window, nor to jump into a fierce running stream. But there are things that attract the eye by their lustre, which an

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infant

infant will endeavour to grasp, because it sees no danger ; a burning candle for example, or a shining knife. Teach your infant to guard against such things : put your hand once or twice on a silver boiler full of hot water, and draw it away with signs of pain. After putting the infant's hand on it till it feels pain, let it understand by signs that the thing ought not to be touched. This will have its proper effect, even before the infant can speak. An infant endeavours to grasp the blade of a knife, being the shining part. Cut its finger cunningly till the blood appear. Let it understand by signs that this is done by the knife : it will avoid a knife till it learn to handle it without danger. A lady made the experiment on an infant of a year ; and it not only avoided the knife, but looked concerned when others handled it. At the age of six or seven, boys, in imitation of men, will attempt things above their strength.

strength. In that case, it is proper to restrain them by pointing out the danger.

3d, CHILDREN are prone to complain, because they have no power to right themselves. Complaints too readily listened to, will set children of a family at variance with one another. Disregard a slight complaint, and admonish the complainer, that it ought to love its brother or sister, instead of bringing it to punishment by complaining. If the complaint deserve a hearing, receive it coolly, and say that enquiry shall be made. Admonish the offender privately to give satisfaction, particularly by instant restitution, if it have taken any thing from the complainer. This way of redressing wrongs, instead of raising enmity, may contribute to cordiality among the children of a family.

4th, If proper authority be maintained from the beginning, stubbornness in a child

child will be a vice unknown ; but if laid aside or relaxed, stubbornness soon appears in some children. Mr Locke mentions a lady whose daughter was nursed in the country. She found the child so stubborn, as to be forced to whip it eight times before it was subdued. This was the first and the last time of laying a hand upon it. Ever after, it was all compliance and obedience. This ought to be a lesson to parents never to relax the reins of government. Doubtless the mother here suffered more pain than the child. Consult Rousseau's method of subduing an obstinate boy *.

5th, MAN is an imitative being ; and his proneness to imitation may be made subservient to good culture. A child under three, shrinks from every grown person, except those of its acquaintance. But it is fond of children. Let

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* Emile, vol. I. p. 149.

a child of six or seven, carefully educated, associate with younger children, they will learn more by imitation than by much verbal instruction. Even before infants can speak, they understand by signs your disapprobation of a fretful person, or of one who is dirty or slovenly. But imitation is a two-edged weapon: though nature dictates to boys and girls different amusements, yet nature may be warped by circumstances. A boy educated with girls of his own age, will imitate their manners, and become effeminate. In this part of the world, it is more common to see a girl imitate the manners of the boys with whom she is educated. Such wrong biases ought to be guarded against. There are instances of persons having contracted a bad manner of speaking, from hearing daily the inarticulate sounds of the younger part of the family. Nature, indeed, directs us to imitate those above us; but a child of six or seven, living
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with several younger, will descend to partake of their amusements, rather than be left alone.

6th, A favourite child, indulged by its parents to assume authority over others, will become a tyrant when grown up. Some children are disposed to treat servants with haughtiness and contempt. If this temper in children be not repressed, they will become like negro-drivers in our colonies, or our carters at home. Give authority to your servants to let such children know, that they are not their servants, nor owe them obedience. From this treatment they will discover, that civility and intreaty, are the only means for procuring what they want.

7th, THAT in the nature of some individuals, there is a disposition to cruelty, cannot be disguised, being evident from various facts. Strong symptoms of it appear

pear in childhood, during which period there is nothing hid. It is not uncommon in a child, after careſſing its favourite puppy, to kick and beat it; or, after ſtroking its ſparrow, to pull off its head. I have ſeen a little girl, after ſpending hours in dreſſing its doll, throw it over the window in a ſudden fit. This diſeaſe is not eaſily cured, becauſe, like the King's evil, it is kept ſecret. I know of no cure ſo effectual, as to enure a child of this temper to objects of pity and concern. Such objects frequently preſented, and at proper times, may give a turn to the diſtemper, and make it yield to humanity. Such fits of cruelty however, are far from being general. There are many children, who, having no malice in their compoſition, are invariably kind to their favourites, and charitable to perſons in want.

8***th***, It is a capital point to enure young perſons to ſuffer accidental evils with firmneſs.

firmness. Children at play, bear strokes, fatigue, and hunger, without repining; and custom will render such evils familiar and easy. This was held an important branch of education among the Spartans; witness the young man who suffered a fox he had stolen to eat into his bowels, rather than disclose the theft. The feat of pain is in the mind; and accordingly bodily distress is felt much the lighter when the mind is prepared for it. If a child cut its finger or get a bump on its head by a fall, it softens the pain to make a joke of it, to laugh, and to make the child laugh. If it fall a crying, say "that it is below a person of fashion" to mind a fall, that no children cry "but beggars brats, and that such a one" suffered more without complaining." Nurses and servants increase the child's distress, by an appearance of pity and concern. Death commonly is very little painful: the pain lies in the imagination of
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of the dying person, raised by the tears and melancholy looks of the attendants. Teach a boy to suffer slight pain without concern, and he will become a hero. If too careful to prevent pain, you render your child a coward.

THIS branch of education is for the most part ill conducted, especially among the lower ranks. A child, slipping a foot and falling, cries from fear more than from pain. It is whipped for crying, though no antecedent care had been taken to correct that weakness. It cries now bitterly; and every thing must be done to appease the poor child. The floor is beat for hurting babies: it gets a sugar-plum to give over crying. Such treatment inculcates more than one bad lesson. The beating the floor fosters revenge in the child. The sugar-plum teaches it to cry when it wants any thing; and hence artifice and simulation.

9th, THAT cleanliness proceeds from an internal sense, is made evident in Sketches of the history of Man *. This sense, originally weak, like many others, is capable of being fortified by education. Let every thing be clean about your children: give signs of disgust at a dirty hand or a dirty frock, of which even an infant before it can speak, will comprehend the meaning. I was informed by a lady, not a little studious of human nature, that a child of her's, not two years old, seeing a dirty spot on her frock, cut it out, knowing no better way of removing the eye-sore.

* Edit. 2. vol. I. p. 320.

S E C T.

S E C T. III.

MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN *in their*
Second Stage.

1st, **H**ESIOD, a Greek Poet, than whom we know none more ancient, makes the following instructive observation, that the gods invented industry in order to make us virtuous. Nothing indeed equals industry for preventing vice. Parents and tutors! apply this observation to the children under your care. Keep them employed, keep them busy, and they will never have a wrong thought. Let them indulge themselves in play as long as they incline; but draw them off when they begin to tire. Train them to do every thing for themselves as much as possible; which will not only promote their activity, but excite their invention. Children who have every thing

thing furnished to them without labour or thought on their part, will become indolent and incapable of any vigorous exertion,—helpless beings who must employ another hand even to buckle a shoe. In order to exercise invention, children should have no play-things but what they make themselves, or help to make. A play-thing that gratifies the sight only, is not long relished ; but a child never tires of one that gives it exercise. A girl continues fond of her doll, being constantly employed in dressing and undressing it. She makes it act the visitor in the drawing-room : she makes it do the honours of the table : she gives it correction and instruction. Such things you will see imitated by a girl even in her fourth year. I know not that there has been invented any such play-thing for a boy of the same age. A bow and arrows require more years ; and so does the art of walking blindfold in a straight line, or of searching for any thing

thing in the dark. Running for a prize is an exercise too violent for boys of twice that age. Riding on a stick is so faint an imitation of riding on horse-back, as not to be long relished. For want of suitable play-things, employ them in matters that require some thought. Send your son to bring you the ripest apple in the garden, or the number of fruit-trees that cover the walls, or of horses in a certain inclosure. Send him to borrow for you such a book; or to make your apology for breaking an appointment. Hide a pen-knife in a scritore: Send him to bring it. If unsuccessful, send him again, and he finds it at last. This will exercise both his industry and invention. Set things before him for a choice, a picture-book, a pair of gloves, silver buckles, a child's bow and arrows. Demand a reason for his choice, which will give you occasion to instruct him about a
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right choice. Employ your daughter the same way, especially in matters that belong more properly to her sex. I am told, that there is an English boarding school, in which the girls have gardening for an amusement. A certain spot is allotted to each, which she fills with flowers, and weeds with a hoe accommodated to her size.

THERE are other exercises fitted for boys as well as girls, which I introduce here for the sake of connection, though perhaps the next section may be thought a more proper place for them. To initiate children in the knowledge of trees, of fruit, and of their names, take a leaf from each of the common kinds, an oak, a beech, an elm, &c. Spread them on a table, and point out to your pupils the particulars that difference each of them from the rest. Add from time to time leaves of trees less common. Your pupils will

will learn to know every tree at first sight by its leaf. This is a fine introduction to botany, and a promoter of it. An apricot, a peach, a nectarine, are readily distinguishable; but to distinguish the different kinds of apples and of pears, and to give names to each, requires more labour than commonly is given. And this may be made an amusement even for children of four or five. Show them the different kinds, and point out the peculiarities of shape and colour. The young creatures will be fond of this exercise, and will soon be expert in it. Such exercises have the double advantage of serving for instruction as well as for pastime. Another amusement will serve as an early introduction to history. Collect prints of eminent persons, antient and modern. After examining a print with attention, give a short account of the person it represents, Epaminondas for example, who delivered his country from Spartan

Spartan oppression, or Julius Cæsar, who enslaved his country. Proceed at intervals to other prints, with proper observations for improving your pupils in virtuous principles, and for giving them a distaste to vice. When sufficiently ripe, let them take the lead, and one after another, name the persons and their history who are represented in the prints. Entering into a course of history in more advanced years, they will have double pleasure in renewing their acquaintance with the persons who make the chief figure.

INDUSTRY produces many other good effects. In the *first* place, an industrious person is always in good humour. Labouring people never tire, because they have always something to do. To languish for want of occupation, is the envied lot of the opulent; their amusements by familiarity soon turning insipid. Women of fortune having nothing

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to animate them after the vanities of youth are over, become vapourish and unhappy. In the *next* place, a habit of application paves the way finely for schools and colleges; and makes it easy to acquire every sort of knowledge. Nothing on the other hand is more baneful, than a habit of sauntering. This is easily prevented in children, because they are naturally active; but with difficulty after the habit is begun. The neglect of this material article, has proved the ruin of many a hopeful genius: it is little less faulty, than the indulging of young persons in vicious habits; for idleness is an inlet to many vices.

ROUSSEAU declares against imposing tasks on children. I cannot help differing. Children are fond to be employed. Let their tasks at first be agreeable, and much within their ability; time and habit will enable them to overcome the

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most difficult. This sort of culture, is at any rate necessary for preparing a young man to learn a trade. How indocile in the hand of a master must the apprentice be, who has always been permitted to act without restraint !

2d, WHAT comes next in order, is to promote every virtue in your children, of which benevolence is the capital. The man who is fond of his own sweet person, and of his own little pleasures, has no relish of benevolence, nor money to spare upon others. On the other hand, he who spares upon himself, is commonly liberal to those he is connected with. Pliny the younger was famous for doing good. He paid the debts of one, portioned the daughter of another, gave his nurse a bit of land for her sustenance, made an establishment for orphans and poor children,—all upon a very moderate income. To one curious to know the fund that supported

supported so much expence, he answered simply, "What is wanting of yearly rent is supplied by frugality." The late Earl of Elgin permitted his two sons in their hours of play, to associate with boys in the neighbourhood, which he thought better, than to expose them to be corrupted at home by his servants, filling them with notions of their rank and quality. One day, the two boys being called to dinner, a young lad, their companion, said, "I'll wait till you return, as there is no dinner for me at home. Have you no money to buy it? No. Come then and dine with us. No." "Papa," says the eldest, "what was the price of the silver buckles you gave me? Five shillings. Let me have them, and I'll give you the buckles." It was done accordingly. The Earl, enquiring privately, found that the money was given to the lad. The buckles were returned, and the boy was highly commended for being

being kind to his companion. A crowd of boys, dismissed from the grammar school on a Saturday, attacked a beggar who was in liquor, pelting him with dirt and stones for their diversion. One only there was, who did every thing to make his companions desist. He applied to a woman who kept a stall hard by, offering all the money he had, if she would rescue the poor creature. The woman, admiring the boy's humanity, told the story to his mother's cook, from whom it ascended to the parlour. The mother was delighted : but the boy, afraid that his companions would hold him in derision for such weakness, threatened revenge against the woman. The mother laid hold of the opportunity to convince her son, that it was shameful to abuse a poor creature who could not defend himself; and that the lads would be chastised by their parents, for doing a thing so unworthy of gentlemen; exhorting him to
persevere

persevere in what was right, without regarding his companions. A boy about the age of ten, says to his father, "Papa, give me some money. There is a shilling, will that do? No." "There's a guinea. Thank you papa." The gentleman discovered, that it was given to a woman who had been delivered of twins, and was obliged to hire a nurse for one of them. A boy of five years, observing that a gentleman playing at cards did not pay what he lost, and concluding that he had no money, begged some from his father to give to the gentleman. A boy between seven and eight, of a noble family, strayed accidentally into a hut where he saw a poor woman with a sick child on her knee. Struck with compassion, he instantly gave her all the money he had; carried to her from the herb market, turnips and potatoes, with bread and scraps from his father's kitchen. The parents enchanted with their son, took
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the poor family off his hand. Two or three years after, he saved the whole of his weekly allowance, till it amounted to eleven or twelve shillings, and purchased a Latin dictionary, which he sent to a comerade of his at the grammar school. Many other acts of goodness are recorded of this boy in the family. Can there be conceived a misfortune that will sink deeper into the heart of affectionate parents, than the death of such a child? It wrings my heart to think of it.

*Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse finent.*

*Heu, miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu MARCELLUS eris.*

THERE is no branch of education more neglected than the training of young persons to be charitable. And yet were this virtue instilled into children, susceptible of deep impressions, a legal provision for the poor would be rendered unnecessary: it would relieve England from the poor
rates,

rates, a grievous burden that undermines both industry and morals. Give to each of your children a small sum for charity. Let them account to you for the disposal; and to the child who has made the most judicious distribution, give double the sum, to be laid out in the same way. It is not my opinion, that a child's liberality should be repaid with interest, which Mr Locke advises, sect. 110; for this would encourage covetousness, not benevolence.

THE practice of doing good, cannot fail to improve a benevolent disposition. Occupy your pupil in relieving the indigent, not only by his purse, but by kindly offices. Convince him that he cannot be more honourably employed.

COMPASSION may be invigorated in a young mind, by a sight of objects in distress. But beware of making such
scenes

scenes too familiar, which would blunt compassion, instead of enervating it. Priests and physicians, being employed much about dying persons, have commonly little concern but to do their duty.

INSTRUCT your pupils that they owe civility to all, and that civility to the poor will procure them more good-will, than civility to the rich. Civility to the latter may be understood flattery : civility to the former can have no cause but humanity.

3d, CURIOSITY is an appetite implanted in man for acquiring knowledge. Children have it in perfection ; for to them every thing is new and unknown. They are constantly asking questions ; which ought to be answered according to their capacity : to neglect their questions, or to laugh at them, shows great
ignorance

ignorance of the principles of education ; for to give satisfaction to children by answering their questions, has a direct tendency to enlighten their minds. The answer to one question suggests commonly a second ; and the ingenuity that some children show in such questions, is truly surprising. Such correspondence between parent and child, tends also to increase their mutual affection : the parent is pleased with the child's appetite for knowledge ; and the child is fond of its parent for listening to it. " Knowledge," says Locke, " is grateful to the understanding, as light is to the eyes. Children " are delighted when their enquiries are " regarded, and their desire of knowledge " encouraged and commended."

STRONGER evidence there can be none of man's disposition for society, than the curiosity all have about the character and conduct of their fellow creatures. The

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fondness of children for stories ought to be laid hold of, as a mean no less pleasing than effectual for making virtuous impressions, that never wear out. A collection of proper stories separated into classes that are adapted to different ages, would be a valuable acquisition to the public. The first class, fitted for children of four or five, should contain short stories, exhibiting pictures of virtue and vice expressed in the simplest terms. The second class, adapted to the age of six or seven, should contain stories of the same kind, a little more complicated. Let the third contain regular stories, displaying the good consequences of virtue, and the bad consequences of vice, still in a simple style. Here is room for the tutor, to inculcate more fully these different consequences. This class is proper to children from nine to eleven. In the fourth class, the style may be raised and refined; and stories selected that afford a striking moral; or
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in other words, that show not only the beauty, but the advantage of virtue ; not only the deformity, but the mischief of vice. The last class, fit for the finishing stage of education, may be of complicated stories in various styles, preferring what have the most obvious moral. This class may be easily filled with a selection from the numberless stories of that kind already in print. Such instructions, if made a daily work, would be a great improvement, by stamping on the mind virtuous notions, at a time when it is the most susceptible of impressions. They would also ripen the judgment, by enuring the youth of both sexes, to think and reason upon causes and consequences. When absurd stories of ghosts and apparitions, make so deep impressions without having any foundation in nature, have we not reason to believe, that impressions equally deep, may be made by stories of benevolence, gratitude, friendship, parental

al and filial affection, and of other virtues which have a solid foundation in nature? I think it is Mr Addison who observes, that the benevolence of the English peasants, is partly owing to the simple, but celebrated ballad, *The Babes of the Wood*. The Archbishop of Cambray, had a high opinion of this sort of culture. He composed the *Adventures of Telemachus* for the instruction of his pupil, the Duke of Burgundy; and other sweet fables which every young person is delighted with.

To fortify the impressions made in the course of this culture, a set of historical prints well chosen would greatly contribute; and as this is a pleasing study, it may be used as one of many rewards for behaving well. I give for an example, the history of the Prodigal Son, carried on through several prints. Prepare your pupils, by relating the story in an interesting

resting manner : then exhibit the prints one by one. They will be fond to examine each picture with every figure in it ; and with your help, will soon be able to explain the meaning. The most important part remains, which is, to inculcate the moral, “ That children behaving
“ properly, will always find their parents
“ to be their best friends ; and that even
“ when they go astray, sincere repentance
“ will restore them to favour.” The story of Joseph and his brethren in different prints, is another good example, not only highly interesting, but affording much instruction. Hogarth’s *good Apprentice*, exhibits an excellent moral for children ; but is too complex for beginners.

4th, AN important object that belongs to every stage of education, is the disciplining young people to restrain their desires and appetites ; which is not difficult,
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if parents begin early to exert their absolute authority. There is great virtue in restraining an appetite when the temptation is strong; and such virtue in a young person, cannot be sufficiently applauded. If a child insist, say dryly but firmly, that it is not to be done. In more advanced years, when reason begins to peep out, explain the folly of it. Children by such discipline, acquire gradually the power of self-denial, highly useful in the conduct of life. “If the child,” says Mr Locke, “must have grapes or sugar-plums, when he has a mind to them; why, when grown up, must he not be satisfied too, if his desires carry him to wine or women? He who is not used to submit his will to the reason of others while he is young, will scarce hearken or submit to his own reason when he is of an age to make use of it.” A passion directed to a particular object; a beautiful female

male for example, soon exhausts itself by its violence. An appetite that can be gratified different ways, such as ambition or avarice, may last for ever. In the course of education, appetites of that sort ought to be checked with solicitude: if they once get a seat in the mind, it is vain to think of expelling them. Children are fond of things that touch the palate. After dining in their nursery, introduce your children to the guests when the desert is on the table. If a child ask any thing, say dryly, " You have dined, let us dine: we demanded none of your victuals, why should you have any of ours?" Renew this frequently, and your children will acquire a habit of seeing without desiring. A noble Lord, now in heaven, favoured by Providence with a family of fine children, permitted no play-thing to be given them, leaving them to invent amusements for themselves. He observed, " That children
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“ are fond of toys, especially of toys that
“ please by their novelty ; and that fre-
“ quent presents to them of such things,
“ bring on a habit of intemperate long-
“ ing for trifles.” Children tire the
soonest of what they are the fondest, but
without lessening their avidity for new
things ; and if these be supplied in plen-
ty, the appetite is strengthened by habit,
requiring variety in play-things, as well
as beauty. This habit continues for life,
with no alteration but what proceeds
from age: the objects only are varied
from childish toys to those of idle men.
And hence the endless circle of minute
pleasures, which to men of fortune be-
come necessaries of life. You cannot be-
gin too early, to check the desire that
children have for toys and gewgaws.
Take opportunity in presence of your
children, to display your ornaments and
fine things. Carry them sometimes to a
toyshop. Make presents to persons about
you ;

you : let not your children hope to get any present ; and they will learn in time to see such things with indifference. People do not sufficiently consider the mischievous effects of indulging children in their fancies : many men, who in their tender years had been perverted by such indulgence, have dissipated great estates upon mere trifles.

5th, THERE is no incitement for behaving well of greater efficacy, than to let your child know, that you think it worthy of being employed and trusted. A lady of high rank gave the charge of her confections to her daughter, a child of four years. The child, accompanied with her maid, was punctual in executing the commission ; and no less faithful than punctual, never having once offered to purloin the slightest thing. This experiment requires, indeed, a faithful attendant : if a child, committing a breach

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of

of trust, find that the secret can be kept, it will go on in the same track, and the consequence will be deplorable. A regulation in some boarding schools, of giving to an elder girl the care of two younger, for dressing them and giving them lessons, is excellent. Trust your young son with papers, with money, with a book, requiring him to preserve these things carefully till called for.

6th, An article of the greatest nicety, is to enure children to keep a secret. Tell your child any thing in the way of secrecy, not to be revealed on any account. Have a faithful servant on the watch. If you find that your child has blabbed, mention not your informer, but say, "that the secret has taken air, and that it must have come from you. I do not blame you much, because you are a child; but be more on your guard hereafter." If the secret be kept, employ

ploy a person to talk to the child, and to endeavour to draw the secret from it. If the child stand firm, say to it after an interval, "I find you have kept my secret. You are a good child, and you shall be my confident."

7th, THE notion of property arises from an innate sense, which teaches even infants to distinguish between *yours* and *mine*. It is however during infancy so faint, as in most children to yield to any vivid appetite. As society depends in a great measure on the sense of property, neglect no opportunity to fortify that sense in your children. Make them sensible, that it is a great wrong to take what belongs to another. "How would you like to have your little dog taken from you by force? The knife you have taken is not yours, what right have you to it? You ought to be satisfied with your own play-things, and not covet
" what

" what belongs to another." Let not the slightest transgression escape : it ought to be punished with shame and disgrace.

S E C T.

S E C T. IV.

MANAGEMENT *of* CHILDREN *in their*
Third Stage.

THE instructions hitherto given, require in children no degree of understanding, but what is derived from nature, before the faculty of reason begins to be unfolded. What are contained in the present section require some share of that faculty; and upon that account, I term it the third stage of childhood. Education during this stage may be carried on not only by facts and incidents as in the foregoing stages, but by advice, by exhortation, by moral lessons, which require reason on the child's part. But let those who preside over education attend to the proper time for carrying on this branch. Moral lessons abstracted from facts, never make any impression on children, unless to breed

breed disgust. When your pupil is agitated with some incident that gives him concern, take that opportunity to lecture upon it, to show its good or bad tendency ; and you will be heard with avidity. Except upon such an occasion, pure reasoning will have no good effect. Dry instruction is for men only : the wise Solomon did not intend his Proverbs for children.

THE great variety of matter that comes under this section, requires it to be divided into parts, beginning with the improvement of active virtues ; next, the improvement of restraining virtues ; third, relative matters that fall not directly under either head, but are nearly connected with both.

1st, WITH regard to active virtues, there is a beauty in candour and plain dealing, which procures good will and affection

affection even above many virtues that make a more splendid figure. Nature prompts to this virtue; for no person ever recurred to dissimulation but to hide some wrong. Candour is indeed a great sweetner in society, for without it there can be no friendship nor mutual confidence. Marischal de Turenne, when he commanded in Germany, was offered a considerable sum by a neutral city to march another way. "I cannot accept," said the Marischal, because I do not "intend to take the road to your city." This single stroke of character, was sufficient to endear that great man, even to the enemies of his country: such candour is scarce consistent with any vice. As children are naturally candid, it is an easy and pleasant task to keep them so. If their confidence be gained by kindly treatment, they will never think of dissimulation.

2d, In the foregoing section it was observed, that the way to invigorate compassion in a child, is to show it objects in distress. You may now add instruction to fight. Make your children sensible that none are secure against misfortunes, and that neither birth, health, nor riches afford protection. Give them instances of the vicissitudes of fortune, of men in high life reduced like Haman to bitter misery. Cicero, talking of Cæsar in one of his pleadings, paints in lively colours his martial achievements, overcoming seasons as well as enemies; but mentions with more satisfaction, the generous protection he gave to an old friend, who, by an unforeseen event, had fallen not only into misery but into disgrace. “ Conquest, says he, makes a man immortal; “ and who would not exert every power “ to become immortal! Acts of private “ friendship can have no motive but “ goodness of heart. And considering “ Cæsar

“ Cæsar at the top of human grandeur
“ continuing attentive, like a private
“ person, to the necessities of the un-
“ happy, I esteem him a greater man
“ than in the midst of his victories.”

3d, THERE cannot be a more instructive lesson to young persons, than that happiness depends not on pomp and grandeur, nor on other external circumstances. The seat of happiness is in the heart: one contented with his lot cannot be unhappy. Augustus, after prevailing over his rivals, governed during 40 years a mighty empire. His immense power, however, could not protect him from affliction. It did not prevent him from exclaiming against Varus, for the loss of his German legions; nor from beating his head against the wall, and filling his palace with lamentations. What availed his conquests, when his intimate friends plotted against his life? His grandeur did not

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prevent

prevent the misconduct of some of his relations, nor the death of all. He himself, the last of his family, was misled by his wife to name a monster for his successor. Such was the miserable fate of that master of the world ; though pronounced the happiest of men by those who can pierce no deeper than the surface.

4th, TASTE is one of our faculties that is the slowest in its progress toward maturity ; and yet may receive some improvement, during the course of domestic education. Compare with your pupils two poems on the same subject, or two passages. Take the lead in pointing out beauties and blemishes, in the simplest manner. After some time, let them take the lead under your correction. You cannot have a better book for that exercise than the *Spectator*. A pleasing vein of genteel humour runs through every one
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of Addison's papers, which like the sweet flavour of a hyacinth, constantly cheers, and never overpowers. Steele's papers, on the contrary, are little better than trash: there is scarce a thought or sentiment that is worthy to be transferred into a common-place book. My pupil reads a few papers daily, without a single observation on my part. After some time, I remark to him the difference of composition; which in the course of reading becomes more and more apparent. The last step is to put him on distinguishing the two authors. He at first makes an awkward figure; but I know from trial, that he may be brought to distinguish so readily as sometimes to name the author from the very first period. "Foh! says he, that is Steele, we'll have no more of him."

5th, DURING infancy, authority should be absolute without relaxation. But let the
parents

parents or governor watch the first dawn of reason, which ought to be laid hold of for giving exercise to the judgment of their pupil. They may begin with presenting two simple things, and bidding him choose for himself. Let them proceed slowly to things less simple. After some exercise of this kind, it is time to demand a reason for his choice. If he be at a loss, a reason may be suggested so slyly, as to make him think it his own, which will raise a desire to find out reasons. Exercise is not more salutary to the body than to the mind. When he wants to have any thing done, let him first try what he can do himself. A savage having none to apply to for advice or direction, is reduced to judge for himself at every turn: he makes not a single step without thinking before hand what is to follow; by which means, a young savage is commonly endued with more penetration, than an Oxford or Cambridge scholar.

lar. In point of education, I hold it better for a young man to err sometimes on his own judgment, than to follow implicitly the more mature judgment of his preceptor. A boy who is never permitted to think for himself till he is 15, will probably continue a boy for life.

HITHERTO of improving our active virtues. We proceed to the improvement of our restraining virtues. When children are very young, the parent has no way for checking an irregular appetite, but authority alone, and this is handled in the section immediately foregoing. When the faculty of reason begins to appear, then is the time for reasoning with your children, and for displaying to them the bad consequences of indulging any irregular appetite. Let them be indulged freely in every thing that tends to their good ; but give no quarter to what may tend to harm them. A young man, accustomed

customed from childhood to weigh his inclinations, and to restrain what may be hurtful, is fitted for making an amiable figure. A young man on the contrary who has been gratified in every desire without restraint, can never make a good figure. Every splendid object strikes his fancy, and raises a desire of making it his own. If admitted to a palace, he is mortified that his father's house is so mean; and still more, that he himself makes no figure compared with the landlord. If he meets with a young man more gaily dressed than himself, he murmurs at the avarice of his parents. Nor can such mortification have any end; for among the numberless objects of his wishes, there are perhaps very few within his reach. And now to particulars,

1st, WHEN any irregular appetite breaks out, endeavour immediately to repress it. Vanity like several other passions, disappoints

points its aim. Its aim is to make a figure; and yet it renders the person an object of ridicule, never of respect: not to mention, that it lays open an unguarded heart to the machinations of persons ill inclined. Cimon the Athenian amassed a great fortune; but bestowed it liberally on the poor, and on keeping an open table for every person who wanted a dinner. "What comparison, says Plutarch, "between the table of Cimon, simple, "frugal, popular, and that of Lucullus, "contrived for ostentation, and to feed "the luxurious." Nothing fosters vanity in a young creature so much as dressing it out gorgeously; and yet a fond parent instead of endeavouring to correct that vice, is prone to give it encouragement. When little miss is dressed in her new gown, one would imagine the mother wants to make it vain of itself. *Her darling, her little angel,* are appellations liberally bestowed. A child, perceiving

perceiving this bias in its mother, values dress highly, and despises every one who goes more plain. Is there no hazard that children thus trained, will when grown up, regard dress as the chief qualification of people of fashion? To correct or restrain an appetite for fine cloaths, the following method among others promises success. Load your girl with ornaments. Say to those in company, that she never looked worse. One adds, is she not pretty enough to become a more simple dress? Take away every superfluous ornament, and then commend her appearance: "How genteel" "and how sweet she now looks." The girl will acquire a taste for simplicity. Get your son a coat daubed over with gold or silver, but so ill made as to pain him. Bespeak people to ridicule him for his finery. He will be glad to change this nasty coat for one more easy and more agreeable. Were it the fashion
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among people of rank to dress their children plain, it would have a wonderful good effect, not only on themselves, but on their inferiors. Young people would learn to despise fine cloaths, and to value themselves on good behaviour : neatness and elegance would be the sole aim in dress. As soon as children are susceptible of verbal instruction, let them know that the chief use of cloaths is to keep them warm ; and that to be distinguished by their finery, will make them either be envied or ridiculed *.

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* Pharnabazus, lord lieutenant to the king of Persia, had invited Agesilaus, king of Lacedemon, to treat of peace with him ; and the interview was in the open field. The first appeared in all the pomp and luxury of the Persian court. He was dressed in a purple robe embroidered with gold and silver : the ground was spread with rich carpets, and fine cushions were laid down to sit on. Agesilaus, in a plain dress, sat down on the grass without any ceremony. The pride of the Persian was confounded ; and he appeared little in the eyes of the beholders compared with the Lacedemonian.

A YOUNG man disposed to self-conceit, meets with frequent causes of humiliation : the first affront stings him to the heart. Compare this young man with one who puts no value on himself above his merit. The latter is esteemed by all, careſſed by many, and gains ſome real friends. Modesty is indeed one of the moſt attractive virtues that belongs to man. The Prince of Condé and the Marſchal de Turenne, the greateſt generals of their time, poſſeſſed each of them that virtue in perfection. It is obſerved, that thoſe who heard them talk of their wars, were ſurpriſed at their reſerve,—not a word that had the leaſt appearance of vanity : they ſcarce ever mentioned themſelves. How different the vanity of Cicero, eternally ſounding his own praiſes. Vanity is one of the unlucky paſſions that labours againſt itſelf: inſtead of raiſing the man, it leſſens him in the eſteem of others.

2d, MODERATE

2d, MODERATE self-esteem ought to be cherished even in children; and it springs early, making them ashamed when told that what they have done is below them. Pride is self-esteem in excess; which is hateful, and ought to be repressed by every possible mortification. Inculcate into your pupil as soon as he is capable of understanding you, that however distinguished the high may be from the low, the rich from the poor, yet that every one ought to be treated with civility, not excepting even your servants who depend on you for bread. Paint to him in lively colours the aversion that all have against proud persons; that they can have no friends nor even wellwishers; and therefore, that if he be infected with that disease, he ought carefully to conceal it. Observe to him, that the moderate man is happy, because he is contented with his lot; but that the proud man must be unhappy, because

because he never thinks himself sufficiently respected.

3^d, OBSTINACY is a disagreeable quality in society. As in a state, authority and command are confined to a few individuals among multitudes who are tied to obedience, your children ought to be so disciplined, as to yield readily even to those of their own age. Make them sensible that they will be more praised in yielding, even when they are in the right, than to be stiff and obstinate. Introduce your children after their own dinner, to your guests when the desert is on the table. "You shall have, says the mother, what single thing you choose, but nothing unless you all agree." Each will readily renounce what pleases their own palate, rather than get nothing. But to whatever praise a yielding temper may be entitled, instruct your pupil that it is still more praise worthy to be obstinate

nate against what is faulty. Too great facility, such as is apt to lead a young person astray, is a weakness that ought to be carefully guarded against. Young men are misled, by the vicious inclinations of others more frequently than by their own: they are ashamed of scrupling to do what their companions do without scruple. Rousseau mentions a young officer who was averse to the debaucheries of his fellows; but was carried along from the dread of ridicule. "I am, says he, like a man who begins to use tobacco: the relish will come by practice; and I must not always be a child."

4th, CURIOSITY about future events, is a weakness no less common than hurtful. As human nature is more susceptible of pain than of pleasure, joy from the foresight of good, would be greatly overbalanced by affliction from the foresight of bad. Why then

then impatiently seek to cross the will of the Deity, who with superlative benevolence has hid futurity from us in utter darkness? Banish from the mind of your pupil, prognostics, omens, and such trash, generated by superstition, which harraßs men more than war or pestilence. Do you wish to know what will befall you? Consult your own principles of action, your condition of life, and the circumstances you are in: these with experience will give you all the foresight of futurity that nature intends, or that will be for your good. At any rate, expose not yourself to be laughed at for giving faith to an impostor, who, grossly ignorant of the present, pretends to see into futurity; and who knows as little of your destiny as you do of his*.

5th, IT

* A miserable victim of this delusion was Henry IV. of France, one of the ablest men that ever drew breath. A prediction of some foolish astrologer that he would be murdered, so particular as to name the day, sunk deep into his heart. As the day approached,

5th, It is a conceit of Aristotle, that every virtue is placed between two opposite vices; which indeed holds in some virtues. Economy stands in the middle between avarice and prodigality. Avarice seldom appears in youth: there are however instances of it even in childhood. To check that low appetite, exercise your child in giving away even what he is fond of; and caress him if he do it with a good grace. Observe to him when he can understand you, that avarice is a sneaking

approached, his mind was in a manner unhinged: he could not eat, sleep, nor rest in a place. The Duke de Sully, who seems to have been no less affected than his master, mentions one circumstance not a little singular, that upon the fatal day he used no precaution for his safety; that on the contrary, having called for his coach, he forbade the guards to follow him. This famous prediction, which at the time astonished all Europe, would not at present be regarded. Of a hundred such predictions, the ninety-nine that miscarry are instantly forgotten; whereas the single one that happens accidentally to be verified, makes a figure in the imagination, and is recorded as a wonder.

sneaking vice, below a gentleman; and that it makes a man unhappy, because it makes him grudge to lay out money even on necessaries. Add, that riches are subject to the accidents of fortune; and that an avaricious man, after hoarding up money by starving, may in an instant be deprived of all. See the *Art of Thinking*, No. 27. On the other hand, as examples make a deeper impression than dry precepts, the best way of extinguishing any seeds of dissipation in your pupil, is to point out to him men reduced by extravagance from opulence to beggary. If you find him inclined to loose women, carry him to an hospital infected with the most loathsome of all diseases.

6th, THE passion that is the most difficult to be restrained, and yet of all the most necessary to be restrained, is anger; which alone has occasioned more mischief than all the other passions together. Experience
of

of its sad consequences, may in a thinking person do much ; and the tutor's lectures with proper instances, may produce some effect. But there is a simple lesson more easily understood by a young person, and more effectual, which is, to be obstinately silent while you are angry. Let it be kept in memory what Socrates said to a slave who had misbehaved, " I would treat thee as thou deservest, " were I not in a passion." This restraint may be at first difficult ; but by due attention in the tutor it will become easy, and prevent every bad effect of the passion. If it be thought too difficult to insist upon so perfect a cure at once, begin with instructing your pupil to copy a Roman Emperor, who made it a rule, that before opening his mouth in wrath, he should repeat leisurely all the letters of the alphabet. I promise such an effect to this simple rule, as in time to lead the pupil to keep silence while any degree of

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the passion remains. Above all, the young man should be doubly on his guard when injured or affronted. A fiery temper breaking out upon every insult, is ill qualified for society: if not early restrained, it will occasion manifold distresses. The very best way to avoid great injuries, is to overlook or dissemble what are small. This holds in an especial manner with respect to the female sex. Women, who are not framed for single combat, ought above all things to dread the making a noise in the world. For subduing the impatience of your pupil under an injury, one good method is to give him examples of distresses occasioned by such impatience. In the history of ancient Greece, there is a glorious instance of the good effects of restraint. Euribiades, admiral of the Grecian fleet collected against the Persians, angry to be opposed in the council of war by Themistocles a young officer, brandished his staff in a threatening manner. " Strike, " said

“ said Themistocles, but hear me first.” Subdued by this signal instance of self-command, Euribiades listened, followed the advice of the young officer, and obtained a complete victory. The cool behaviour of Themistocles saved Greece, which probably would have been ruined by the old general. Pericles the Athenian general, was attacked one day in the public forum before the people by a brutish fellow, with much opprobrious language. And in his return home, he was followed by the same person venting his wrath in the same stile. It being now dark, he ordered his servant to light the man home, for fear he should lose his way. Arcadius an Argive, who had been in a course of reviling Philip king of Macedon, was apprehended and brought before him; but was courteously treated and sent away with presents. The king being informed that the Argive had changed his note and was full of his praises,

“ Look

“ Look you now, says he, am not I a
“ better physician than any of you? I
“ have cured a foul mouth’d fellow by
“ presents, which would not have been
“ done had I followed your advice of
“ punishing him.”

THE *third* head contains a few relative matters, to which we proceed.

1st, FOR training young people to bear disappointments, facts may contribute as well as precepts. Give your children hopes of what will be agreeable, a ball for example, a race, the return of a brother after a long absence; and upon the disappointment, exhort them to bear it with a good grace: this will have a much finer effect than exhortations in general. But let the disappointment appear to proceed from chance; for if they perceive your intention, they will conclude that it was done to vex them, not to improve their

their temper. A gentleman, though other-ways of good understanding, erred in this branch of education. He had three comely girls between twelve and sixteen; and to enure them to bear disappointments, he would propose to make a visit, which he knew would delight them. The coach was bespoke; and the young ladies, completely armed for conquest, were ready to take their seats. But behold! their father had changed his mind. This indeed was a disappointment; but as it appeared to proceed from whim or caprice, it might sour their temper instead of improving it. Children are early sensible of ill treatment; and when the parental authority is too far stretched, a child obeys from fear not from affection.

2d, It is a capital duty in parents, to teach their children to bear with and excuse the faults of their companions. There are even adult persons who perceive no
blemish

blemish in one they love, nor any virtue in one they hate. To correct that wrong bias in young persons, is not an easy undertaking, nor to be attempted till they have acquired some share of understanding. Talk to your pupils of their companions. Point out faults, which however are so slight, compared with their good qualities, as to make them not the less deserving of affection. Instruct your pupils, that perfection is not to be found in any human being: bid them reflect whether they themselves are entirely exempt from failings. And conclude with observing, that among friends and companions, it is a sweet commerce to forgive one another. If proper opportunities be taken, such lessons will produce two good effects, namely, to excuse the faults of a friend, and to respect virtue in an enemy: the latter will soften enmity; and the former will cement friendship.

3d, IN the third section at the beginning, are contained instructions for keeping children always employed. I here add several particulars on the same subject, fitted for children farther advanced in years. A girl of eight or nine may be trained to assist her mother in serving the guests at table. Let her be seated within reach of a pudding, or of any thing that requires little carving, ready to help those who call for it. In a short time, she may be employed in dissecting a chicken or even a pullet. The notion of being useful and behaving like her mamma, inspires her with a certain dignity of behaviour, and sets her above childish amusements. It has pained me to see a young woman of seventeen or eighteen, applying a knife so awkwardly as with difficulty to dissect what is on her own plate. How mean must be her appearance at the head of her own table ! I am acquainted with the mistress of a great family,

family, who gives still more employment to her daughter, not above the age of seven. The child is employed to inspect the bed-rooms, that every thing may be in order for the guests. A company were to depart about eight in the morning. "Child," says the lady, "I perhaps may not be up so early. Be ready to attend the company: see that every thing be prepared for breakfast; and be sure to attend them to their coach."

4th, NEXT of an article that ought not to be neglected, and yet is not a little difficult, which is to accustom children to acknowledge their faults. It is not sufficient that parents by gentle treatment have acquired the affection of their children: education will go on but imperfectly, if children be not also trained to place confidence in their parents, and to apply to them freely in every difficulty. The nicest point of all, is to enure them

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to an ingenuous confession of faults, the only case in which I approve auricular confession. This practice, early commenced, will soon become habitual. A child cuts a finger, or breaks a china cup. It is unhappy till it acquaint its father or mother how it happened. Let a candid acknowledgment be an absolute pardon : let it be the part of the parent to mitigate the fault ; and to observe, that the child deserves more praise for its frank confession, than blame for the fault it has committed ; that the fear of discovery when a fault is concealed, makes a heavy heart ; but that the heart is relieved by a fair confession. Affection to parents leads children to put confidence in them. What is there to obstruct that confidence, but harshness and severity ? A child will never confess a fault if afraid to be ill treated : it will dissemble, it will lie, it will do any thing to avoid discovery. When a child withdraws from its

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parents

parents and makes any other person its confident, farewell to education. But when children are treated kindly, they never think of any confident but the person who takes care of them. By kindly treatment, the heart is laid open, and every wrong bias is discovered, which afford a fair opportunity for good culture. Let us look forward to a child's riper years, and reflect on the habit of candour and ingenuity thus acquired : what anxious thoughts, what dissimulation, must this charming habit have prevented !

AMONG the various ways of training children to confess their faults, the following can scarce fail of being successful. Returning home after a visit of a week or two, put each of your children to say, what good has been done by the rest ; and what ill itself has done. The former endears them to one another, the latter restrains

restrains them from committing faults. Make these articles the subject of conversation: endeavour to ripen the understanding of the young creatures, by showing them what is right and what is wrong. But be careful to provide a trusty person to inform you of any fault that has been concealed. Say to the child slightly, "Surely, my dear, you have a bad memory, did you not do so and so." It will think it vain to hide, as "Papa or Mamma knows every thing."

It is a pregnant sign of a good disposition, that a child of itself corrects a fault. A girl between three and four, having got a present of fruit, was desired by its mother to give part of it to her companions. Having reserved a large share to herself, she distributed the rest, giving some to an elder sister, now a woman. After devouring what she had retained, she desired back her sister's share, and got it.

it. The mother expostulated, but in vain; and having left the room, the sister said, "My dear, I make you welcome to the fruit, but you behave ill in disobeying your mamma." This gentle reproof, having touched the child in the tender part, that of obedience, had its effect. After a day or two, she requested more fruit from her mother, which, with an air of satisfaction she carried to the sister. Correction may be necessary sometimes; but for a child to correct a fault of its own accord, is extremely pleasant. A child about three years of age, took some cotton thread which Miss B— was sewing upon muslin. "Pray child give me the cotton, you will dirty it." The child refusing, Miss B—, laying aside her work, said gravely, "Would you have been pleased had I dirtied your doll?" Some weeks after, the child observing cotton thread in the hands of another young lady, begged earnestly for it to give

give to Miss B—. Such instances suggest the following rule. When a child from petulance or perverseness misbehaves grossly, stern authority ought to be interposed. In other faults, expostulation and advice are far better.

A voluntary confession is a still more pregnant sign of a good disposition. A young lady aged eleven, of a rank higher than which there are none, having hurt a finger accidentally, showed some degree of impatience. The governess, having in vain endeavoured to shame her out of it, left the room with a reproachful look, saying, that she could not bear to see such concern for a mere trifle. In less than an hour, she received a billet from her pupil, acknowledging her misbehaviour, and intreating to be forgiven. Happy temper! the richest gift that nature has to bestow, and of which nature is far from being prodigal. Few there are of
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any rank who are blessed with a temper so pliant; fewer still of high rank. But the praise must not be attributed entirely to temper: seldom is pure nature so refined. The young lady owes much to an affectionate mother, whose high station has not made her relax from attending to the education of her children, with a degree of prudence and sagacity, that would give lustre to persons much inferior in rank.

5th, CHILDREN are far from being all of them equally flexible. It required a week to make a boy of two years dip his fingers in water after dinner. Example had no effect, nor exhortation. The mother put into the glass fruit he was fond of: neither did that prevail. She thought at last of the gardener's son, a child of the same age, who readily dipt his fingers and laid hold of the fruit. Emulation prevailed: young master dipped his fingers

gers instantly. I am pleased with the ingenuity of the mother ; but relish not the struggling against accidental aversions, which time will correct without trouble. Authority, instead of subduing, tends to rivet such an aversion. It is not always easy to distinguish an acquired aversion from what is natural ; and when authority is interposed, may not there be a hazard of struggling against nature ? Many surely will remember certain eatables abhorred by them when children, which at present they are fond of without having suffered persecution. In health, nature is the surest guide in the choice of food. The same food may be salutary at one period of life, and not at another. Will parents pretend to be wiser than nature ? I am far, however, from wishing to have children indulged in whim or fancy. If a child refuses what is set before it, hunger will soon bring it
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it to order. If it constantly refuse after repeated trials, the aversion must have a deeper root than whim or fancy.

S E C T.

S E C T. V.

INSTRUCTIONS *that occasionally may be applied in every Stage of Education.*

1st, **N**EGLECT no favourable opportunity of instilling into your pupils, that a man ought to be regarded in proportion to the good he does; and that compared with the being useful, the distinction between rich and poor, high and low, is of little importance; that an industrious peasant who educates his children to be useful members of society, is entitled to more respect than the great lord, who, in the midst of indigent neighbours, lavishes immense sums upon himself, without ever thinking of others.

2^d, **M**AKE your pupil sensible, that in order to save for charity or benevolence, oeconomy is an estimable virtue. Augustus Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, never

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wore a garment but what was spun by his wife Livia or his sister Octavia. Scipio, the glory of Rome and terror of Carthage, dressed his garden with his own hands. The venerable old senator Fabricius, illustrious by many triumphs, supped commonly on the herbs that he himself had raised. A stranger who wishes to be well received, ought to be handsomely dressed; but a plain coat fits better on a man of known eminence, who will be copied by others; without derogating from his rank.

3d, SELF-LOVE makes us labour for ourselves; benevolence makes us labour for others: emulation is added to enforce these motives to action. Emulation, inherent in the nature of man, appears even in children: they strive for victory without knowing what makes them strive. Emulation kept within proper bounds is an useful principle, and

and far from being unfociable: it becomes only so, when by excess it degenerates into envy. Why then is it banished by Rousseau, from his system of education? Was it his purpose to distinguish his *Eleve* from the rest of mankind, by a peculiar nature? Approbation is bestowed on those who behave well; but in struggling for victory, the prospect of being approved is a very faint motive compared with emulation. Through the force of that incitement, a young man will persevere in acquiring knowledge, who without it, would have made no progress. It ought, therefore, to be the study of every teacher, to give such a direction to emulation in his pupil, as to produce the greatest effect. A crowd of competitors damps it: a very small number is not sufficient to rouse it. The proper stage for emulation, is a private school, admitting not above twelve
or

or fifteen disciples. A family of six or seven children, may give exercise to it.

4th, WITH respect to the improvement of memory, it is severe to make children get by heart prayers, psalms, or other dry compositions, which they neither relish, nor can well understand. Put into their hands short historical ballads that make virtuous impressions, or give lively descriptions of objects they are acquainted with, especially of the gay and ludicrous kind. These they will get by heart of their own accord, and be fond to repeat them to their parents or their companions. This exercise ought to be entirely voluntary. Were the getting a thing by heart imposed as a task by the preceptor, it would be easy to some and a heavy burden upon others. Emulation ought to be here excluded, except, perhaps, among boys who are found to be equal in point of memory.

5th, THERE

5th, THERE is no branch of discipline that ought to be exercised with more caution, than the distribution of rewards and punishments. If money, a fine coat, or what pleases the palate, be the reward promised; is it not the ready way to foment avarice, vanity, or luxury? Praise is an efficacious reward, of which even children are fond; and when properly applied, it never fails to produce good behaviour. Punishment requires still more caution; as it ought to be proportioned to the temper of the pupil as well as to the nature of the fault. I cannot recollect a fault that requires corporal punishment but obstinacy, which is inherent in some persons. Lying I think may be corrected or rather prevented by proper management: my reason is, that it is not inherent in our nature, but forced upon a child by harsh treatment. Any fault except obstinacy, that a child can be guilty of, may be repressed by
shame

shame and disgrace, which sink deep into the heart of children, as well as of men and woman. To keep children in awe by the fear of corporal punishment, will put them upon hiding their faults, instead of correcting them*.

I GLADLY lay hold of this opportunity to make a general observation, of no slight importance with respect to education. Among savages, whose ruling passions are anger and resentment, every thing is carried on by force and fear, That savage practice makes still some figure among polished nations. Schools for education were erected upon the principle of punishment; very unhappily indeed, as punishment, instead of softening or improving manners, tends to harden those who suffer by it. Humanity in time prevailed over vicious education; and

* Si cui tam est mens illiberalis, ut objurgatione non corrigatur: is etiam ad plagas, ut pessima quæque mancipia, durabiter. *Quintil. lib. 1. c. 3.*

and a sacred truth was discovered, that man is a creature from whom every thing may be obtained by love, nothing by fear. The severity of school-punishments, has gradually yielded to the conviction of this important truth; and yet such is the force of custom, that instances remain, not a few, of the old stile of education. To dwell upon these instances, would be irksome: I confine myself to one, illustrious indeed, as it relates to Eton, a school in high vogue. In that school, there stands exposed to open view, the terrible block that the boys must kneel upon to receive a flogging, perhaps as often from the bad humour of the master as from the demerit of the offender. And that the boys may never lose sight of punishment, matters are so contrived as to furnish examples once a week at least, chiefly on Monday, which in the language of the school, has obtained the illustrious appellation of the day
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of doom. Would one imagine, that a discipline so brutal, should stand firm, even against the humanity of our present manners. Glad am I to be able to give testimony in favour of my native country, that in our schools, few traces remain of that inhuman practice. I dare not say none, were I even to keep within the capital.

6th, THE last recommendation I shall give on the present head, is, that young persons, male and female, should have always at hand a common-place book, for keeping in remembrance observations made in reading, reflecting, conversing, travelling. The advantages are manifold. *First*, it keeps the attention awake, in order that nothing of importance may escape. Consider this practice as to reading. A person who reads merely for amusement, gives little attention: ideas glide through the mind, and vanish instantly.

stantly. But let a common-place book be in view : attention is on the stretch to find matter, and impressions are made that the memory retains. *Next*, The judgment is in constant exercise, in order to distinguish what particulars deserve remembrance. *Third*, Perseverance in this practice, brings on a habit of expressing our thoughts readily and distinctly. *Fourth*, A facility of writing currently is acquired. And, in the *last* place, it fills up time pleasantly, and makes activity habitual.

7th, THE following hints are directed more immediately to the governors. The bad habits that children are apt to acquire from servants, are an obstruction to education. I know of no remedy, but to keep children as much as possible under the eye of their parents. This will be no restraint, if they be fond of their parents ; which they always are, when kindly treated and indulged in innocent

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freedom. It should be held as a punishment for a fault, to be ordered down stairs among the servants. But this requires circumspect conduct on the part of the parents; who ought carefully to avoid the doing or saying of any thing but what they wish their children to imitate. It is amazing, how early children adopt the manners of those they are among. This circumspection ought to be extended even to the persons who are hired to attend them.

LET truth prevail in all your instructions: in reasoning with your children, never use any artifice. Some children are quick of discernment: the discovery of an artifice will tempt them to pay their guides in the same coin.

THE keeper ought to be well acquainted with the mute language of the infant under her care. An infant cries from
bodily

bodily pain. It cries when it is hungry ; and gives over when it sees things prepared for feeding it. It is not uncommon in a child at play, to fall a-crying ; not from anger, but from inability to express what it wants. If the keeper be ignorant of what troubles the child, she will be at a loss about a remedy.

If a child have any defect in its shape that cannot easily be hid, let the defect be frankly acknowledged, and even made a joke of at times. This will prevent whispering, which always makes a defect appear worse than it really is. Philopemen, the greatest General of his age, was of a mean appearance. He went to an invited dinner in his camp-dress, without a single attendant. Being taken for one of the General's servants, he was ordered to the kitchen to cut logs for the fire. His friend the landlord, seeing him

him in his waistcoat at that work, " Bless
" me General," says he, " what are you
" doing here? I am," answers the Ge-
neral, " paying for my bad looks."

S E C T.

S E C T. VI.

PECULIARITIES *respecting the Educa-* *tion of* FEMALES.

1st, **T**HE different instincts of the two sexes appear very early. A boy is continually in action, loves a drum, a top, to ride on a stick. A girl, wishing to be agreeable, is fond of ornaments that please the eye. She begins with a doll, which she dresses and undresses, to try what ornaments will suit best. In due time, the doll is laid aside; and the young woman's own person becomes the object of her attention. This instinct rightly directed, advances from propriety of dress to that of behaviour, still in order to please. Employ therefore a young girl upon what will adorn her: she will apply to the needle more willingly than to reading or writing. As she advances,
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let her be taught the art of drawing, not human figures, which cannot be made ornamental, but leaves, flowers, and such things as tend to enliven her dress. Children are fond of lively colours; and hence their taste for showy dress and ornaments of gold and silver. Here the prudent mother interposes with a lesson "that dress ought to be suited to the age and rank of the wearer; that simplicity is becoming in dress as well as in manners; that the fashion should not be totally disregarded, but that it ought to yield to propriety." A fond mother never thinks of such a lesson; beauty is exalted above every qualification: and if a girl have any share of it, dress alone is studied. If to her looks can be added a genteel air and elegant motion in dancing or walking, she becomes a perfect angel. Thus, external appearance is highly cultivated, and little attention given either to the head or heart. Is it wonderful, that

that a young woman so educated, should make but an awkward figure in educating her own children?

FEMALES have a flexible tongue, and acquire more early than males the use of speech: their voice is sweeter; and they talk more. A man says what he knows; a woman, what is agreeable: knowledge is necessary to the former; taste is sufficient to the latter. The politeness of men consists in offering service; of women, in making themselves agreeable. In the politeness of men, there is more or less of dissimulation; none in that of women, for they love to be agreeable. Hence it is, that politeness has a more pleasing air in young women, than in young men.

2d, A MAN's conduct depends mostly on the approbation of his own conscience; that of a woman, greatly on the opinion
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of others. A man who does his duty, can brave censure: a woman's conduct ought to be exemplary, in order to be esteemed by all. The least doubt of her chastity, deprives her of every comfort in the matrimonial state. In the education of females accordingly, no motive has a greater influence, than the thought of what people will say of them. Boys are not so tractable: it requires much discipline to make them bend to the opinion of others. Hence, to be esteemed by all, modesty and reserve are essential in young women; to acquire which, they ought to be taught early to suppress their desires, and to have a strict attention to decency and decorum. But under such restraint, let the occupations of young women be made as agreeable as possible. A girl who loves her mother or her governess, will work the whole day at her side without wearying, provided she be allowed to prattle, which is her favourite

yourite amusement. A girl who loves not her mother above all the world, seldom turns to good. Even confinement properly managed, rivets her attachment; because children are made sensible by nature, that obedience is their duty, and that it is good for them to be governed. Indulge gaiety, indulge laughter, indulge play, but still within moderate bounds. Draw them frequently from play to work, but in so soft a way as to prevent murmuring: custom will make the change easy, and produce in time entire submission to the mother's will. This is essential to the female sex, for ever subjected to the authority of a single person, or to the opinion of all.

3^d, FEMALE children ought to be hardily bred, not only for their own health, but to have a healthy offspring. Chiefly with a view to the latter, it was fashionable for the Spartan young ladies to mix with

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the men in military games, not excepting wrestling and other violent exercifes. This furely was not prompted by nature, which does not intend women to be fo robust. For the fake of health, all that is neceffary is plain food, with frequent walking or riding.

4th, AT Athens, the young women appeared frequently in public, but feparate from the young men. In every feaft, in every facrifice, in every public folemnity, the daughters of the principal citizens were introduced, crowned with flowers, dancing in parties, finging hymns, and prefenting offerings to their deities. Such exercifes, befide contributing to health, formed the tafte of the young women to what is proper and agreeable; and made them objects of defire without hazarding their morals. In France, the education of young women is very different. They are fhut up in a convent, and never tafte freedom

freedom till they are married. A system of education more hurtful to morals, is scarce within the reach of invention. Unnatural confinement in a convent, makes a young woman embrace with avidity every pleasure, when she is set free. To relish domestic life, one must be acquainted with it; for it is in the house of her parents that a young woman acquires the relish. A discreet matron will attend her daughters to an assembly, to an opera, to the play-house; but she will instruct them, that the pleasure they find there, ought to be considered as an amusement merely, unfit to employ much of the time of young women, who are destined by nature to govern a family. What can be more preposterous than the behaviour of an idle woman, leading her daughters from riot to riot, without giving admission to a sedate thought? A lady carried to Bath her two daughters, aged between twelve and fourteen, in order

der to give them some notion of living in public. Their natural gaiety, she thought, would be improved by the gaiety of the place; that the company at Bath would contribute to form their manners; and that they were too young to suffer by their male companions. It was her opinion, that her daughters were of a proper age for relishing public meetings, without losing the taste of domestic tranquillity.

5th, IN training young women, exhibit every thing to them in an agreeable light; and in particular, suffer them not to imagine that there can be any pain in doing what is right. Is it painful for a young woman to make herself amiable in order to be loved, to make herself estimable in order to be esteemed, to behave honourably in order to be honoured? The influence of a young woman, commences with her virtues. What

man

man is there, however rough in temper, who softens not his behaviour to a young woman of sixteen, interesting even by her bashfulness, and commanding that respect from all which she bestows on all? Virtue is essential to genuine love. To support that sweet passion in any refined degree, there must be mutual esteem, which cannot subsist without virtue. How despicable in my eyes must that creature be, with whom I have no connection but for the sake merely of animal desire?

APPENDIX TO SECTION VI.

AFTER so much dry matter, some relaxation will probably be made welcome; and in that view the following female characters are presented. The first, by Marivaux, is a character of which benignity of heart is the ruling principle.

MADAME

MADAME de Miran had considerable remains of beauty; but there appeared in her countenance, something so good and so rational as to obscure these remains. Frankness and good nature are not friendly to love. We admire the woman, but her graces make little impression: we enjoy her company, without thinking that she is pretty, but only that she is the best creature in the world. I have accordingly heard little of Madame de Miran's lovers, but much of her friends. It is reported, that she had friends even of her own sex; which I can believe, considering her plain and innocent mien, which gave no jealousy to her female companions, and made her appear more like a confident than a rival.

To a physiognomy more pleasing than bewitching, to eyes demanding amity more than love, was added a genteel figure,

gure, which might have given desire had she so inclined; but she never studied any motion but what was necessary.

WITH respect to her understanding, I know not that any one ever thought of praising it; nor do I know that any one ever said it was deficient. It was of a sort that is listened to attentively; but without being censured or applauded.

EVEN in matters of indifference, Madame de Miran said nothing, thought nothing, but what verified that abounding goodness which was the foundation of her character. But do not imagine it to be a silly or blind goodness, ridiculed even by those whom it serves. Her's was a virtue, an emanation from an excellent heart, which never exerted itself at the expence of reason, nor of justice. She had not indeed any of that quality termed nobleness of soul: her goodness was
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more simple, more amiable, though less splendid. I have known persons with that same nobleness of soul, who had not the best hearts in the world. They were so occupied with the pleasure of being generous, as to be negligent of being just. Such persons love to be praised: Madame de Miran never once thought of deserving praise: she never exerted an act of benevolence in order to gratify herself, but in order to relieve you. If you expressed much gratitude to her, what flattered her the most was to find you satisfied,

I HAD almost forgot one thing, not a little singular. Though this lady never vaunted of her own good deeds, you might vaunt to her of yours with all security. The pleasure of hearing you say that you was good, made your vanity pass unobserved, or made her think it excusable,

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As to those tiresome creatures who value themselves upon trifles, who are vain of their rank or their riches, they gave no vexation to Madame de Miran : she had no affection for them, and that was all. Bablers who slander others, though without intention, gave offence to the goodness of her nature ; whereas the vain offended her reason only. She bore the loquacious with temper ; smiling only at the fatigue they gave her, without ever suspecting it. In company with the whimsical or headstrong who listen not to reason, she had patience, and was nevertheless their friend. “ They are honest people,” she observed, “ they have their little failings, and who is without them.” A coquet who insists upon being admired, was lower in her esteem than a woman who once in her life had been more in love than a woman ought to be ; it being less faulty in her opinion

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to

to misbehave once, than perpetually to be tempting others to misbehave.

THIS lady considered religion as chiefly intended to enforce moral duties. She respected those who bestow their whole time on exercises of devotion, but without ever thinking of joining them. Never had any person better reason to be convinced of the benignity of the Deity: her conviction proceeded from her heart; and no person had a better heart. She accordingly loved God sincerely, without being disturbed with any superstitious terrors.

THE next portrait is of a lady every way accomplished, done by the same hand.

MADAME Dorfin was beautiful; and yet it was not her beauty that even at first made the strongest impression. It yielded to another impression. This wants explanation.

explanation. Personify beauty ; and suppose her uneasy for being so strikingly beautiful ; that she wishes to be agreeable only ; and that she endeavours to lessen her beauty, but without hiding it altogether. Such would be the countenance of Madame Dorfin.

BUT here I talk only of her looks, what may be expressed in a portrait. Add a soul that animated her looks, that rendered them as delicate, as lively, as elevated, as serious, as jocular, as she herself was by turns ; and then you will be able to imagine in her looks, an infinity of expressions beyond the reach of painting. Let us now examine that soul, since we are on the subject. When one has little spirit, it is commonly attributed to defective organs. An acquaintance, talking on this subject, said gravely and in learned terms, “ that the soul is more or less “ confined, more or less embarrassed, according

“ cording to the organs to which it is
“ united.” If so, nature must have conferred on Madame Dorfin organs in high perfection ; for never was a soul more agile than hers, nor less confined in its operations.

THE spirit that most women exert, is acquired, not natural. One expresses herself carelessly and with seeming indifference, to make people believe that she cannot take the trouble of thinking. One talks with a serious and decisive air. One deals in refined thoughts, and pronounces them in a tone that calls for attention. One affects to be lively and loud. Madame Dorfin affected none of these peculiarities. It was the subject that gave a tone to her thoughts ; and it was her thoughts that gave a tone to her expression. I hope to be understood when I say, that her spirit had no sex ; and that it was enchanting when she was in humour

mour to display it. Few pretty women but are over fond to please; and hence those little affectations which virtually say, *behold me*. Such apeish tricks were not relished by Madame Dorfin: her pride would not permit her to descend so low. If upon any occasion she relaxed a little, no one was sensible of the slip but herself. In general, she valued her understanding more than her beauty: it was her you honoured in praising the former: it was her figure only, in praising the latter. To appear agreeable was not her study: it would have made her blush if you could say, "That lady has endeavoured to make me fond of her." In a word, the only coquetry she could be suspected of, was her willingness that you should be sensible, how much she despised all the little arts of pleasing.

FROM her understanding we proceed to the qualities of her heart. Her goodness
equalled

equalled that of Madame de Miran, but was of a different cast. Goodness in the latter was connected with plain sense: in the former, it was connected with superior understanding, which makes it always show in the most advantageous light. When one confers a favour on me, and seems ignorant of its importance, my pride is not alarmed, a slight return of gratitude is in my opinion sufficient. But a favour done me with a thorough sense of its importance, humbles my pride, and lays on me a heavy burden of gratitude. This was not the only respect in which the goodness of Madame Dorfin was preferable. People seldom have the courage to display all their wants. Madame de Miran served you cheerfully, but literally, seeing no farther. Madame Dorfin, discovering your wants from your imperfect hints, served you to the utmost of your wishes. It was not her you fatigued with your concerns;

cerns: she fatigued you. It was you she advised, pressed, chid for being negligent. She in a word made your affair her own: the interest she took in you appeared so much her own concern, as to lose entirely the character of generosity. Instead of thinking as most people do, "I have served this man, and he owes me much gratitude," Madame Dorfin's notion was, "I have served this man frequently, I have accustomed him to depend on me, I must not disappoint him." Your boldness in demanding a favour charmed her, and was all the gratitude she wished. It was treating her according to her own heart.

It is not easy for people of spirit to bring themselves down to a level with those who have none—they cannot find a subject low enough. Madame Dorfin, though she had a greater share of spirit than those who have much, yet never assumed

assumed more spirit than others had. She thought that no human being is entitled to laugh at the imperfections of others. Those who had spirit were fond to display it in her presence; not as necessary to please her, but to honour themselves. She indulged her female companions to talk at their ease, seldom interrupting but to approve, to praise, and to allow them to draw breath.

MEN differing in rank and condition, seldom make good company together. Each displays what distinguishes him above the rest. In Madame Dorfin's house, there was no thought of rank, nor of any other distinction. They were men who conversed with men; and the strongest reason always prevailed. The superiority of her genius inspired every one.

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To an excellent heart, to a distinguished understanding, was joined a soul superior to events, which could be afflicted but not dejected, and which in distress one never thinks of pitying, but of praising. I have seen her more than once in affliction; but could never observe, that it had any effect on the sweetness of her manners, nor on her tranquillity in conversing with her friends: she gave her attention wholly to them, though she had cause to give it wholly to herself.

SHE was adored by her domestics; who held themselves richer because she was so, and considered every misfortune happening to her as happening to themselves. So little notion had they of a separate interest, that in every particular they joined themselves with her, "We have gained a cause, we have purchased a farm, we have lost a friend." She was highly generous; but the œconomy

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of

of her domestics made all up. Judge how amiable the mistress must have been, to tame, to enchant, a species of beings, the very best of whom can scarce pardon us for their servitude, or for our superiority.

THE next portrait is done by the celebrated Rousseau, exhibiting the character of a young woman virtuously educated.

SOPHIA is not a beauty, but in her presence beauties are discontented with themselves. At first, she scarcely appears pretty; but the more she is beheld, the more agreeable she appears. She gains when others lose, and what she gains she never loses. She is equalled by none in a sweet expression of countenance; and without dazzling beholders, she interests them. She loves dress, and is a good judge of it; despises finery, but dresses with peculiar grace, mixing simplicity with

with elegance. Ignorant she is of what colours are in fashion ; but knows well what suits her complexion. She covers her beauties, but so slightly or rather artfully, as to give play to the imagination. She prepares herself for managing a family of her own, by managing that of her father. Cookery is familiar to her, with the price and quality of provisions ; and she is a ready accountant. Her chief view however is to serve her mother and lighten her cares. She holds cleanness and neatness to be indispensable in a woman ; and that a flattern is disgusting, especially if beautiful.

THE attention given to externals, does not make her overlook her more material duties. Sophia's understanding is solid, without being profound. Her sensibility is too great for a perfect equality of temper ; but her sweetness renders that inequality harmless. A harsh word does
not

not make her angry ; but her heart swells, and she retires to disburden it by weeping. Recalled by her father or mother, she comes at the instant, wiping her eyes and appearing chearful. She suffers with patience any wrong done her ; but is impatient to repair any wrong she has done, and does it so cordially as to make it appear meritorious. If she happen to disoblige a companion, her joy and her careffes, when restored to favour, shew the burden that lay upon her good heart.

THE love of virtue is Sophia's ruling passion. She loves it, because no other thing is so lovely : she loves it, because it is the glory of the female sex : she loves it as the only road to happiness, misery being the sure attendant of a woman without virtue ; she loves it, as dear to her respectable father and tender mother. These sentiments inspire her with a degree

gree of enthusiasm, that elevates her soul and subdues every irregular appetite.

OF the absent she never talks but with circumspection, her female acquaintance especially. She has remarked, that what renders women prone to detraction, is talking of their own sex; and that they are more equitable with respect to ours. Sophia therefore never talks of women, but to express the good she knows of them: of others she says nothing.

WITHOUT much knowledge of the world, she is attentive, obliging and graceful in all she does. A good disposition does more for her, than much art does for others. She possesses a degree of politeness, which, void of ceremony, proceeds from a desire to please, and which consequently never fails to please.

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THE next portrait is of a fine woman drawn by the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield.

LET Flavia be their model, who, though she could support any character, assumes none; is never misled by fancy or vanity, but guided singly by reason. Whatever she says or does, is the manifest result of a happy nature, and a good understanding; though she knows whatever women ought, and it may be more than they are required to know. She conceals the superiority she has, with as much care as others take to display the superiority they have not: she conforms herself to the turn of the company she is in, but in a way of rather avoiding to be distanced, than desiring to take the lead. Are they merry, she is chearful; are they grave, she is serious; are they absurd, she is silent. Though she thinks and speaks as a man would do, she effeminates, if I may

may use the expression, whatever she says, and adds all the graces of her own sex to the strength of ours. She is well bred without the troublesome ceremonies and frivolous forms of those who only affect to be so. As her good breeding proceeds jointly from good nature and good sense, the former inclines her to oblige, and the latter shows her the easiest and best way of doing it. Women's beauty like men's wit, is generally fatal to the owners, unless directed by a judgment that seldom accompanies a great degree of either. Her beauty seems but a proper and decent lodging for such a mind. She knows the true value of it; and far from thinking that it authorises impertinence and coquetry, it redoubles her care to avoid those errors that are its usual attendants. Thus, she not only unites in herself all the advantages of body and mind, but even reconciles contradictions in others; for she is loved and esteemed, though envied by all.

I SHALL add but one character more, which is that of the Duchefs of Guife penned by the Duc de Sully, a moft complete female character in my opinion.

IN any age that has not loft every diftinction between virtue and vice, the Duchefs of Guife would univerfally have been held the chief of her fex, for the qualities of her heart and mind. Every branch of her conduct was regulated by a native rectitude of foul: fhe had not even the idea of evil, either in advifing or acting. Her difpofition was at the fame time fo fweet, as never to feel the flighteft emotion of hatred, malignity, envy, nor even ill humour. No other woman ever poffeffed fo many graces of converfation; nor, to a wit fo fubtile and refined, added a more perfect fimplicity of manners. The pleafing as well as more elevated qualities, were fo happily blended in her compofition, that fhe was at once tender and lively, tranquil and gay.

S E C T.

S E C T. VII.

EDUCATION *with respect to* RELIGION.

THE most delicate branch of education, is that which concerns religion. All human beings have an innate sense of right and wrong, by means of which children are susceptible of moral instruction. They listen to an interesting story, take an affection to those who behave well, and an aversion to those who behave ill. Such exercise, which moulds the heart to virtue, has one peculiar advantage, that it is highly agreeable: children never tire of it*. Children

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* The following little story is so sweet and interesting, that I am fond of any pretext to introduce it; and my pretext is, that it is an additional proof of the sense of right and wrong being innate; though that fact is so firmly established in the opinion of every rational person, as to render any new evidence very little necessary. A female child was born deaf and dumb. At four years of age, when her parents were clearly sensible of her defect, they sent her to

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are equally susceptible of instruction with regard to natural religion. The being of

a boarding school at Bristol; and left her there for years, without providing either for board or cloaths. The father, who died a few years ago, left his wife and son in good circumstances, with L. 1000 to each of his younger children, the same sum to his dumb daughter in case she should come to the use of speech; otherways an annuity only of L. 30 to commence when she should be of age. Since the father's death, she was visited by her brothers and sisters, but without any mark of affection, not a single word about the board either from mother or children. So much upon the dark side of the prospect. Now to the bright side. Sophia, which is the young woman's name, is of so mild and amiable a disposition, that the boarding mistresses have adopted her for their daughter. Their claim is considerable for board, cloaths, and education; but they forbear suing for it, lest the young woman should be taken from them. In needle-work, drawing, dancing, and mimicry, she excels. But what only is to the present point, her mistresses vouch upon every occasion, that her ideas of justice and moral rectitude are extremely correct, and that her practice is entirely conformable to them. Ideas of right and wrong may be improved by education; but without a foundation in nature, an attempt to inculcate them would be no less unsuccessful, than an attempt to give an idea of colour to one born blind.

of a God and the worship due to him, being engraved on the mind, make a branch of our nature. As nature thus takes the lead, it is the duty of parents to second nature. They ought to inculcate into their children, that God is their friend and heavenly Father; and that they ought to perform his will, which is to do all the good they can. Convince them that God is always present, and that not a thought can be concealed from him. Accompany every one of your lessons with describing the Deity as benevolent and humane, wishing the good of his creatures, and rewarding the virtuous, if not in this life, assuredly in a life to come*.

As this is a capital branch of education, I think the most capital, it merits great attention. It is easy to fortify in
children

* See Sketches of the History of Man. Second Edit. vol. 4. page 359.

children the belief of a Deity, because his existence is engraved on the human heart ; but it is far from being easy to fortify belief, so as to become a ruling principle of action. And yet this is indispensable ; for belief without producing that effect, is of little significance in any case ; and least of all with respect to the duties of religion, which are the great and ultimate end of instruction. In order that a firm belief of the Deity may warm the mind to persevere in what is right, the following hints may be of use to parents and tutors. Take early proper opportunities of talking pleasantly to your children of their heavenly Father, who loves them, and who, though unseen, is always doing them good ; that he created the sun to warm them, and made the earth to produce every thing necessary for their nourishment and for their cloathing. In fine weather, lead them to the fields, and point out to them the
various

various beauties of nature. "How beautiful that smooth plain intersected with
"a stream perpetually flowing; how comfortable to the eye its verdure, and
"how beneficial by giving food to many innocent and useful animals! Behold
"that gay parterre, variegated with a thousand sweet colours. See that noble
"oak spreading its branches all around, affording a shade in summer, and shelter in winter. Listen to the birds which
"cheer us with their music, and are busily employed in bringing forth their
"young." Impress it upon the minds of your children, that all these things are contrived by our heavenly Father to make us happy; and that it ought to be our chief delight to testify upon all occasions our gratitude to him.

WHEN a child has behaved well, fail not to let it know, that it has given pleasure to its heavenly Father, and that he
will

will reward it when he sees proper. In sickness, exhort it to suffer patiently; because it is in the hands of God, who will do what is best for it. If this chearful doctrine be carefully instilled into the hearts of children, they will acquire a habit of considering the Deity in the amiable light of a friend and benefactor, who never will forsake them.

BUT though it is necessary to describe the Deity, not only as a friend to the good, but as an enemy to the wicked; be in no hurry with the latter, nor let it be mentioned till the benevolence of the Deity be deeply rooted in the mind of your children. When they are duly prepared, describe him as loath to punish, ready to forgive those who repent, an enemy to hardened finners only; that he is angry indeed at children who misbehave, but that so are their parents; that good children are not afraid of their parents;

rents ; and as little reason have they to be afraid of their heavenly Parent.

RELIGIOUS education thus carried on, instead of inspiring gloominess and despondence, will contribute more than any other means to serenity of mind and cheerfulness of temper. I zealously recommend this sort of discipline to parents, knowing that it is not sufficiently attended to. Surely, any frightful notion of the Deity, must have a dismal effect on a tender mind, susceptible of every impression, that of fear above all. Man formerly was thought to be of a nature so perverse, as to be governed by fear only, never by affection ; and our Maker accordingly was represented as severe and unforgiving. The dread thus inspired into young persons, produces naturally abject superstition in a weak mind ; and in the bold and thoughtless, a total neglect of religion. As the latter character is the
more

more common, it cannot be surprising to find among us such neglect of religion.

STORIES composed in order to fortify rational notions of the Deity, would have a good effect on children of nine or ten ; the history, for example, of a young woman who never did a thing of moment, without first considering whether it would be agreeable to her Maker ; who by that means led a chearful and innocent life, and was beloved by all ; or the history of a young man, who, seduced by a train of temptations, lost sight of his Maker, and plunged headlong into vice. After a debauch, he dreamed that God, appearing with an angry countenance, threatned a severe punishment. He started from sleep in extreme agony : his wicked courses stared him in the face : he prayed ardently for pardon, and made a vow never again to lose sight of his Maker. The remainder of his life was

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no less exemplary for goodness, than the former part for vice. The lively impression of God's presence and superintendence, promoted by such histories, will guard against vice more effectually, than the actual presence of the most awful person on earth. A man so educated will as little think of hiding his intentions from his Maker, as of hiding them from himself.

CONSIDERING how liable children are to the absurd impressions of ghosts and apparitions, can it be thought that they will be less open to the impression of the Deity, which has a solid foundation in nature? Examples are many of a connection so intimate between two friends, as that the image of the predeceased was always present to the survivor, rejoicing with him in prosperity, and comforting him in adversity. Surely, we are susceptible of a connection with our Maker,

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equally

equally intimate. I have often experienced the force of early impressions in trivial matters, far less apt than the presence of the Deity to occupy the mind. In the morning between sleeping and waking, I frequently imagine myself to be in the bed-chamber I occupied during childhood, the door here, the window there, very different from the form of my present bed-chamber : nor am I undeceived, till perfectly awake. From the window of my study looking to the fields in a reverie, the sight of a tree, resembling one in my original habitation, has frequently made me think myself to be there ; so as even to contradict my eyesight, by substituting, instead of the present prospect, the one I had been accustomed to during my tender years. As more than half a century has elapsed since my infancy, these facts show clearly, that early impressions never are obliterated. It is true, that I have nothing
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for these facts but my own evidence ; but, as nature is the same in all, I take it for granted that similar instances have occurred to many.

YOUNG persons duly initiated in the comforts of religion, hold their Maker to be their firmest friend and their most powerful protector. They retire to private devotion, with the alacrity of one who goes to visit a bosom friend ; and the hours that pass in that exercise, are remembered with entire satisfaction. In every difficulty they apply to their Maker : they pray to him in affliction ; and in prosperity they pour out their grateful heart to him. Parents ! attend above all other concerns to the education of your children : riches and honours are as nothing in comparison. It is in your power to stamp on their ductile mind, so deep an impression of a benevolent Deity, as to become their ruling principle of action.

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What praise do you not merit, if successful : what reproach, if negligent ? I have a firm conviction, that if a due impression of the Deity be not sufficient to stem the tide of corruption in an opulent and luxurious nation, it is vain to attempt a remedy*.

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* I can have no doubt but that the following letter upon this subject, will be as agreeable to the public, as it was to me.

“ I am very glad to hear, that you again have
 “ taken up your pen for the public service; especially as you begin at that season on which the
 “ whole harvest of life depends. We, who are
 “ farmers, know the ground must be tilled, cleaned,
 “ and good seed carefully sown, if we mean to reap
 “ a rich crop. I am proud to find, I have always
 “ followed your plan of religion, with the infants
 “ that have been under my care. Whenever they
 “ have admired the sun’s refulgent beams, the lovely orb of the moon, or any of the striking beauties of nature, I have endeavoured to raise their
 “ thoughts to the great Creator, and to set before
 “ them his Majesty, without the terrors that might
 “ drive them from the contemplation. In their
 “ seasons of recreation and innocent delights, I have
 “ represented him as the indulgent parent, from
 “ whose bounty they enjoyed such blessings, and
 “ who

WHEN your children, by regular training, come to have a warm sense of devotion, then is the time for entering them into the exercise of prayer. Teach them to pray for their parents, for their relations, and above all that God will preserve them from doing ill. Say your prayers before them shortly and pathetically: they will imitate you without compulsion. But prescribe not at first regular hours; which to very young creatures

“ who at all times can bestow every good, and
“ guard from pain and evil. The fear of God is
“ the beginning of wisdom; but the love of God is
“ the parent of devotion. When, as men, they go
“ forth into the world, and temptations throng a-
“ round them, they ought then to consider God in
“ the awful character of a legislator, carefully to
“ obey his laws, and to dread the displeasure that
“ must be the consequence of disobedience to laws
“ on which the general welfare depends; no less in
“ fact, though not so apparently, than on the re-
“ gular course of the tides, or succession of the sea-
“ sons. Nor will this any way impair the early
“ principle of the love of God; for the more bene-
“ volent the lawgiver is, the more strictly will he
“ require obedience to laws upon which our happi-
“ ness depends.”

creatures prove irksome and fatiguing. Encourage them however to acquaint you when they have performed that duty. After being thus fairly initiated in an agreeable practice, it will not be difficult to introduce gradually more regularity. Let them know that regularity will prevent neglect and remissness, which cannot fail to be a burden on their spirits; that the morning and the evening are the most proper times; the former to thank their Maker for the light of a new day, and to beseech him not to leave them to themselves; the latter to attribute it to him if they have behaved well, and to beg pardon if they have done any thing amiss.

BUT I rest here, purposing at the end of this section to present the reader with an illustration of this subject by another hand. I reckon upon suffering by the comparison; but I renounce selfish

fish views for the sake of my fellow citizens.

WHAT remains with respect to religious education, is to add a few hints upon revealed religion. This may be thought an extreme delicate point ; because in endeavouring to instruct young people in the revelation that ought to be embraced, there may be danger of leading them astray. As revealed religion is not stamped on the heart, but requires profound reasoning and the knowledge of many obscure facts, we are apt to conclude that it ought to be delayed till the faculty of reason be ripe ; which resolves in leaving every person to judge for themselves. But this opinion ought not to be adopted ; for as the generality of men are incapable to judge of a matter so intricate, they must be led. Now, I say, that it is better for them to be led in their younger years by a kindly parent or tutor,
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than to be left to form an opinion afterward as chance shall direct. For this reason, I am clear that children be educated in the religion established or tolerated by law. Nor ought this to be considered as a rash concession; for sure I am, that ninety-nine of a hundred have no better foundation to build their faith upon. It may be demanded then, where lies the merit of a Christian above a Mahometan or a Pagan? I admit, that it cannot lye in following blindly the profession of one's ancestors. But as the Christian revelation is the most perfect of all, and the purest in its doctrines, it is highly meritorious in a Turk or a Pagan, who seeks truth with a sincere heart, to become a true Christian. At the same time, I am far from thinking, that Christianity is the only road to heaven. All who have a good heart with a clear conscience, will meet with the same reward. It is not material in the sight of the Almighty, whether

whether the religion they have been taught is or is not orthodox, provided they be sincere. People follow naturally and innocently the faith of their parents; and the generality have no other means for embracing a revelation, real or pretended. How few are there who can depend on their own judgment, in making a choice! Are people to be condemned for judging wrong, who cannot judge at all? To me therefore it appears evidently the will of God, that sincerity should be the only title to his favour, leaving men to their own belief.

It is at the same time extremely convenient, that people should be of the religion of their country. Therefore, whatever unlucky doubts or scruples may haunt a man with respect to that religion, he ought to conceal them from his children. In a Christian country, let him employ all honest means to breed his

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children

children sincere Christians. To that end, among other particulars more material, a set of prints representing the history of the Old and New Testament, will contribute greatly. Young creatures delight in pictures; and by that means, the material facts relative to Christianity may be deeply stamped on their minds, leaving when they grow up little inclination to doubt of their reality.

HERE indeed I zealously exhort parents and teachers to guard against bigotry and superstition, which, if early sown in young minds, are not easily rooted out. Teach your children to prefer their own religion; but inculcate at the same time that the virtuous are acceptable to God, however erroneous in point of belief. Press it home on them, that there is nothing in nature to hinder different sects of Christians from living amicably together, more than different
sects

sects of philosophers, or of men who work in different arts: especially as the articles of faith that distinguish these sects are purely speculative: they have no relation to morals, nor any influence on our conduct. Yet from these distinctions have proceeded rancour and animosity, as if our most important concerns had been at stake. In a different view, the absurdity appears still more glaring. These articles, the greater part at least, relate to subjects beyond the reach of human understanding; so that no man can say whether they are true or false. The Almighty by his works of creation has made his wisdom and benevolence manifest: but he has not found it necessary to explain to his creatures the manner of his existence; and in all appearance the manner of his existence is beyond the reach of our conceptions. Yet Athanasius, that great champion for blind credulity, and who for that reason has been
dubbed

dubbed a faint, handles the subject with as great assurance of being in the right, as if it had been revealed to him from heaven. Certain it is, that the propositions laid down in his creed, are far beyond the reach of human knowledge. I forbear to mention, that the greater part of them, if they have any distinct meaning, contradict common sense. And yet, good God ! what oceans of blood have been shed by the inveteracy of the orthodox against the Arians, occasioned chiefly by that very creed ; men massacring one another without remorse, and even without pity—more cruel far than beasts of prey, who never kill but for food. Persecution for the sake of religion, would have been entirely prevented by wholesome education, instilling into the minds of young people, that difference in opinion is no just cause of discord ; and that different sects may live amicably together. In a word, neglect no opportunity

nity to impress on the mind of your pupils, that religion is given for our good ; and that no religion can be true that tends to disturb the peace of society.

APPENDIX TO SECTION VII.

A R T. I.

THAT the sense of Deity is innate has been shewn elsewhere. The present enquiry is how to unfold it.

THE perception of our own existence is quickly followed by that of the existence of God ; or rather, they grow up together. The pleasures of novelty and beauty and grandeur are early felt ; it seems possible to excite, even in the minds of children, a reflection on the author of those pleasures. Children are indebted to their parents for food and clothes and other comforts,

comforts, and they feel gratitude and attachment. But who makes the sun to rise, and the flowers to grow, and fruit to ripen? They are the questions of children, the seed of an answer is in their own mind, it only needs to be unfolded. By beginning here, the first idea of God is that of a benevolent Being, and the first devout sentiments are those of gratitude and admiration.

GLOOMY views of the Supreme Being, and of the service which he requires, have the worst effect on the minds of youth. The celebrated Boyle, when a young man, visited the scenes of St Bruno's solitude. The stories and pictures of that Saint overwhelmed him with melancholy. The misery of his creatures seemed to be the sacrifice which God required. According to his own account, "nothing but the forbiddenness of self-dispatch prevented his acting it."

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It is not meet to burden young minds with religious instruction. If it be conveyed in the form of a task, it will soon grow irksome. If it consist in definitions of God and explanations, it will probably amount to the knowledge of words. If abstruse and inadequate reasonings be used, they will choke the good seed which you mean to cherish.

IN unfolding a truth which affects the imagination and the heart, proper seasons must be chosen. When the sun rises from the sea, and dispels the clouds, and gilds the mountains, while birds sing and the air is fragrant; you may aid your pupil's contemplation on that power which daily renews our joy. In the silence and solemnity of a starry night, his thoughts ascend to the Creator. While it thunders, he readily perceives that reverence is due to the Almighty.

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THERE are seasons when the doctrine of providence, and of immortality, a branch of that doctrine, may be deeply impressed. Recoveries and escapes and deliverances are often experienced in youth ; when your pupil has experienced any of these, with the slightest aid he will recognise a providence. Your disease was extreme, the physician gave no hope, your companion was carried to the grave. What power restored you to your sorrowing friends ? what gratitude is due to that power ? what love to those friends who took so deep an interest in your affliction ? You have escaped an accident which the next moment had proved fatal. Who preserved your life ? for what end was it preserved ?

Marcus Antoninus was thankful to providence that his mother recovered from a sickness which had like to have cut her off
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in her youth. Such an interposition duly weighed, leaves a more powerful and permanent impression than profound reasoning, and awakens a livelier gratitude. Those who have cultivated piety, and like Antoninus recorded its progress, have all been touched with early interpositions of providence, and treasured them up as memorials of Divine Goodness and grounds of hope.

YOUTH seldom passes without a time to weep. The death-bed of a parent or of a young friend, melts the heart. Concern and attachment grow as the hour approaches. Death leaves him inconsolable. Immortality is the source of consolation, and now is the time to open it. It accords with lively sorrow, which clings to a departed friend, and dwells on the thought of an everlasting union. Divine Goodness, which the shadow of death had veiled, shines forth again. Were

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dying

dying parents, like the late Lady Cathcart, to awaken a sense of God and immortality in the minds of children, it would make an indelible impression.

THE doctrines of providence and a future state, interest all mankind. Systems of education which overlook them are very deficient. The reasonings of Theologians and Sceptics, may have given to an important science a discouraging aspect. With them it may still be left to dispute with Clarke and Dodwell, and to trace the intricacies of Spinoza; but in a system of education suited to man, his relation to God, with the sentiments and duties founded on that relation, is an essential branch. The steps by which your pupil advances in knowledge, all lead to the Creator. By giving them this direction, improvement and delight will mingle.

A R T.

A R T. II.

THERE is an early tendency to contemplate the works of nature, and to enquire. If the inclination and capacity of youth were consulted, natural history would be the first branch of education. On this subject, the pupil is introduced with ease and pleasure to industry and thought. Curiosity is gratified and excited by turns. A way of knowledge is opened in the desert, and a path in the deep waters. Final causes are perceived, and views of wisdom open. He is introduced to communion with God.

MUCH depends on the method in which natural history is taught. The sophistry of materialism darkens the understanding, and chills the heart, and damps the ardour of pursuit. The sense of Deity, which the mere detail of facts
would

would cherish, is blasted by cold and captious reasoning; the result is doubt and melancholy, perhaps indolence and sensuality. But when marks of wise and beneficent design are pointed out, the detail of facts becomes more interesting, Reason is exercised. Admiration is felt, The heart warms at every new prospect of benevolence. Fresh ardour kindles in a pursuit by which the highest feelings of the mind are gratified.

If the inclination and capacity of the pupil be still consulted, experimental philosophy is the next step. It contributes to the arts of life, and it may likewise contribute to the knowledge of God. "It gives a relish, as Mr Boyle observed and felt, for abstract truths which do not gratify ambition, sensuality or low interests." The laws of nature suppose a Lawgiver. The properties of body, subjected to the power and ingenuity and use

use of man, lead to the Author of these properties and of this subjection. The doctrine of cause and effect is explained. The metaphysical dust is easily wiped off. With intuitive conviction, the mind rests in a first cause, independent and self-existent. It rests in silent awe. The explanations of schoolmen are blasphemy.

THE sciences acquire new importance and dignity, and reflect new honour on their professors, as they dispel superstition and establish faith in the perfections and providence of God. "Our views of
"nature," says M'Laurin, an eminent and enlightened teacher, "however imperfect, serve to represent to us in the
"most sensible manner, that mighty
"power which prevails throughout, acting with a force and efficacy that appears to suffer no diminution from the
"greatest distances of space or intervals
"of time; and that wisdom which we
"see

“ see equally displayed in the exquisite
“ structure and just motions of the great-
“ est and subtlest parts. These, with
“ perfect goodness by which they are
“ evidently directed, constitute the su-
“ preme object of the speculations of a
“ philosopher, who, while he contem-
“ plates and admires so excellent a system,
“ cannot but be himself excited and ani-
“ mated to correspond with the general
“ harmony of nature.” Sir Isaac New-
ton concludes his principal works with
thoughts of God, sublime in proportion
to the objects which filled his mind, and
the clearness with which he viewed them.
In a late Essay on Gravitation, an idea is
presented of some centre of the universe
unspeakably remote, round which the
sun and stars may gravitate. After sup-
porting the hypothesis by analogy, and
by the change of place actually observed
in many stars, it thus concludes, “ What
“ an astonishing thing is this when con-
“ sidered

“ sidered in its proper and full extent !
“ It seems the voice of nature reaching
“ from the uttermost heavens, inviting
“ us to enlarge and elevate our views.”

A R T. III.

FROM the knowledge of external things, the mind is conducted to the knowledge of itself: a brighter display of the Deity opens. Human wisdom appears in mechanical arts, but still more in the arts of government. The laws of motion in matter, and of instinct in brutes are suited to their subjects ; but the laws which regulate a mind capable of thinking and chusing, lead to more profound researches. The labour is difficult, but the recompense is great. In tracing these laws we discover the end of our creation, and the means of attaining it. We discover hidden treasures of Divine

vine Wisdom, in a subject of higher dignity and more exquisite workmanship, than the material world. We feel a principle of justice and kind affection, which aid our conceptions of the Divine Justice and Benevolence. Some of the passions find an object in God ; and moral excellence attracts the heart.

THE principles of taste are the easiest and most pleasant branch of human nature ; and with them, perhaps, it is fittest to begin. The pleasures of imagination are relished in youth : as their sources are traced with the means of purifying them, they acquire a new relish. Means fitted to their ends in so complicated a machine as man, display profound wisdom : when these ends are so many delicious pleasures, they renew the impression of Divine Benevolence. The benevolence of God is the foundation of piety, and it cannot be laid too deep. While the pleasures

pleasures of imagination are enjoyed, gratitude may at times be roused. Many of these pleasures accord with devotion, and rise in the exercise of it to their highest note. Great and awful and immeasurable objects are sublime; as they raise the thoughts to God, the mind swells with still more exalted pleasure. The enthusiasm of poetry is felt, and the fire of devotion burns. Hymns to the Creator were early expressions of piety among men, and piety may still be cherished in early years by songs of praise.

Laws which regulate conduct, are more important than those by which pleasure is dispensed.

KIND affections spring up in youth; it is the season for rearing the amiable virtues. Pleasure accompanies every act of goodness; the gratitude which it excites, and the praise which it attracts,

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heighten that pleasure ; devotion purifies and exalts it. Benevolence, which is animated by views of Divine Benevolence, and works together with God, is pure and permanent ; it is proof against ingratitude and unmerited reproach.

WHILE justice is explained, the obligation is felt, and the sanctions which enforce it. Human laws are contemplated as a part of God's administration, founded on the sense of justice which he has given, inflicting punishments which that sense approves, and establishing order in society. So far the prospect is bright. But your pupil must be instructed in the disorder which actually prevails, the imperfection of human laws, the partiality and deceivableness of judges, the triumphs of iniquity. A cloud gathers on the prospect. Indignation rises at the view of oppression, and sympathy with the oppressed, and an appeal to that Being
who

who made man upright. Immortality, opened through the vale of death, opens again through the vale of iniquity.

IF difficulties occur in comparing the justice of God with his benevolence, the following hints by Muralt are submitted.

“ THE faculties with which man is
“ endowed, tend, when properly exer-
“ cised, to the perfection of his nature.
“ When they are turned from their true
“ destination, disorder ensues, great in
“ proportion to the excellence of the fa-
“ culties perverted. The order which
“ subsists among the members of the
“ body, is essential not only to its per-
“ fection, but to its happiness. Disor-
“ der in any member of the body, is no-
“ tified by pain ; disorder in the facul-
“ ties of the mind, is in like manner no-
“ tified by pain of mind. Pain is the
“ consequence

“ consequence of disorder, the necessary
“ unavoidable consequence ; were it
“ otherways, both body and mind would
“ go to ruin. Detach the idea of severity
“ from the justice of God : were
“ creatures free from disorder, that severity
“ would not exist. The essential
“ justice of God, is his approbation of
“ that order which renders intelligent
“ creatures happy ; and of consequence,
“ a disapprobation of the disorder which
“ renders them miserable. The seeming
“ severity of his justice, is a constant and
“ pressing call to return to happiness, and
“ to that order with which it is necessarily
“ connected. The justice, which
“ seems severe in its effects, is, in its principle,
“ goodness directed by wisdom.
“ The principle by which he consents to
“ the pain of his creatures, is the same
“ by which he wills them to be happy.”

REASON is of late growth : much must
be done in the way of discipline before

it can be applied : that discipline, however, should be adapted to reason, which is hereafter to review it. Beware of conveying to your pupil religious principles that will not stand the test of enquiry ; when he comes to winnow them, the wheat may fly off with the chaff. In a dark age, prejudices friendly to virtue may operate through life ; but when light rushes in, the foundation of piety and virtue may be shaken. Erasmus observed, that all the reformers he was acquainted with, became worse men than they were before. The first reformers, in renouncing venerable prejudices with which the most important truths were mingled, underwent a severe trial ; nor is it much to be wondered at, if in breaking the bands of superstition, the bands of love were loosed. The children of protestants acknowledged no authority but scripture, and they escaped the trial of their fathers. In the progress of enquiry, scripture

ture came to be judged by reason, the moral sense, and the sense of Deity. In this state of things, it seems prudent to begin with incontrovertible essential truths, and to prepare and cultivate reason for judging of the rest.

A R T. IV.

WHEN the sense of Deity is unfolded and reason cultivated, it is time to judge of revelation. Christianity claims attention on several accounts: it is the religion of our fathers: it has a shew of evidence: if it be true, it is a truth of high concern,

MANY of the objections to Christianity are owing to misrepresentations of it. Let the New Testament be consulted. Does it ascribe to God a character worthy the Creator of the universe and the Father of men?

men? Does it clear and extend the view of his wisdom and benevolence? Does it make the way to communion with him more plain and pleasant?

Is the appointment of a Mediator analogous to the ways of Providence, expressive of Divine Condescension, and suited to human nature? Is it consoling to the heart under a sense of guilt, to be assured of pardon? Does moral excellence made perfect by suffering, seem to be a sacrifice which God will accept? Is it natural to the mind of man, to feel admiration and love at the view of moral excellence, and yield to its transforming influence?

TAKE a view of man in his low estate. Think if it be godlike to send glad tidings to the poor, if it be godlike to console the miserable, and if the sympathy of an affectionate and powerful friend be

a strong consolation? Man is mortal, and he passed before us through death, not with an awful insensibility which leaves the feeling heart behind.

Does the doctrine of a resurrection fall in with our predilection for these bodies, and open as it were to the eye of sense the prospect of immortality? And does the doctrine of judgment accord with the natural feeling that we are accountable?

Do the sufferings of Christ, and the glory which followed, illustrate and ratify his important doctrine of a state of trial, preparatory to a state of retribution?

JUDGE Christianity by its effects. Does it kindle love to God and man, and establish the authority of conscience, and reconcile you to your lot?

IF

IF your child be satisfied that Christ is a teacher sent from God, and is willing to be his disciple, it is meet to confess him before men. The celebration of his death is a proper testimony of regard. Such a Benefactor deserves to be had in everlasting remembrance.

THE hearts of the young, when first introduced to communion with the faithful, are accessible and soft. Parents might avail themselves of this season to recal their early dedication to God, to explain the wisdom and love which inspired the discipline through which they have been made to pass, to foretel its influence on their future conduct, to anticipate the time when that conduct shall be judged, and to devolve the care of it on themselves.

A R T. V.

WHILE other passions are springing up, and attended to with a wise and watchful eye, the devout passions claim a share in that attention.

THE works of God inspire humility. When we look up to the heavenly bodies, and meditate the extent and the number and the glory of them; we return to ourselves with lowly thoughts. “Lord “ what is man that thou art mindful of “ him?”

PERFECT innocence is not the portion of mortality. Even in worthy pursuits the judgment may err, and in the exercise of right affections the heart may wander. In youth a passion may break its bounds, and for a moment lay waste the soul. Remorse is felt. Under its severe and awful pressure, the soul returns

turns to God, and melts in penitential sorrow. The peace which begins to dawn, is a token of the Divine compassion. The fruits of this exercise are a lively sense of the danger of guilt, the humbleness of mind which becomes an imperfect creature, and sympathy with those who are in the same imperfect state. The devout act passes in retirement betwixt the soul and God; but the fruits of it you may aid your young friend to cultivate.

Love to God is excited and cherished by reflecting on his favours, and on the goodness from whence they flow. Affection to a creature must be limited, but unmixed and unbounded goodness is the object of unbounded affection. The heart does not rest in any human enjoyment, but it rests in God; the object is adequate and the enjoyment complete. Divine love attracts the ardour and sensibility

bility of youth, and averts debasing passions.

FIRST feelings are critical; by them the character is often decided. Suppose them sensual; how deep they sink! how often renewed by a polluted imagination, and how fondly cherished! They become the hidden treasure of the heart, to which it retires for a dark selfish evanescent joy: the presence of the virtuous cannot always suppress them, nor the gate of the sanctuary shut them out. The path of honour is for ever abandoned. Early impressions of piety in like manner take possession of the heart. The first feelings of devotion are remembered with delight. God is sought and he is found in the outgoings of the morning, in delightful and in awful scenes, in the peace and in the tumults of nations, in the inmost recesses of the soul. When the mind is unoccupied, it is drawn by love to the Father

ther of mercies ; when wonted sleep departs, it is cheared by the returning sense of his presence. Love to God brightens the sunshine of prosperity, and perfumes with sweet incense the sacrifices which are made to virtue. Every thing praiseworthy is to be expected from the youth who loves his Creator and acts as under his eye.

DIVINE love has at times appeared in a less inviting form. Unfeeling men, like Dr Clarke, alarmed at the effects of enthusiasm, have denied the existence of any affection or passion of which God is the object. Dr Butler, with a deeper insight into human nature, in his sermon on the love of God, has established the doctrine on its true foundation. The success of enthusiasts in ages of ignorance, and among the ignorant of the present age, denotes a principle in the human mind which corresponds to their instructions.

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It is a sacred principle, and deserves to be called forth and cherished by the voice of wisdom.

MADAME Guyon taught the ladies of Lewis the Fourteenth's degenerate Court to love their Creator. The young yielded to her persuasive eloquence. She was accused of corrupting youth. Her defence was in the spirit of her instructions. "But the youth whom I have corrupted, thou knowest, O my God, are full of love to thee." The error of pure love, if it must be accounted an error, was yet honourable for human nature. Like the Stoic philosophy of old, it gave to the world characters of sublime and godlike virtue. The names of St Francis de Sales and Fenelon, like those of Epictetus and Antoninus, are lights shining in a dark place. In the midst of degeneracy they are pleasing memorials that God made man after his own image.

A R T.

A R T. VI.

POLITICS is the last branch of education. The theory illustrates the principles of virtue and religion. The study of government and laws extends the view of moral obligation; the student feels his relation to the public, and meditates the duties of a citizen. The history of nations, with the causes of their rise and fall, extends the view of Providence.

THE art of rising in life is at last the object. Concerning politics in this sense Lord Bacon observes, and perhaps the observation was verified in himself, that
“ unless the young be instructed in religious and moral principles before
“ they proceed to politics, they are apt
“ to account moral differences unreal,
“ and to measure all things by utility
“ and success.” In the career of ambition,

bition, religion is a bulwark against surrounding temptation. Means suggested by friends, and authorised by example, and crowned with success, and adorned with Chesterfield's eloquence, are reviewed by conscience. Figure and fortune appear light when laid in the balance with modesty and uprightness. The steps of a religious youth may not be marked with shining honours, but they will never be stained by insincerity. A sense of the Divine presence, become habitual and pleasant, insures uprightness.

IN Roman Catholic countries there are houses of spiritual retreat, where the well disposed retire at times to commune with God and with their own hearts. A public institution of this kind may seem ostentatious, but the spirit of it is laudable. In the busiest life a day may be found for sacred solitude. The youth who has acquired a relish for the pleasures

fures of devotion, yields his heart to those pleasures. He views, at a proper distance, the active life upon which he has entered, and makes a true estimate of wealth and fame and pre-eminence. He attends to his character as an accountable being, and thinks of the time when success or disappointment will figure less than the steps by which they arrived; when the pleasure of success will be increased by the honourable means of attaining it, and the pain of disappointment lessened, because nothing dishonourable was done to avert it. The particular duties of his sphere are reviewed: if the review presents imperfections, he does not disguise them to his own mind, nor does he check humility. Under the impression of divine goodness, he learns to forgive himself, and to improve the experience of former errors against future temptation. Plans of usefulness are devised, and kind affections cherish-

ed. The beauties of virtue open in prospect, and, like a traveller refreshed, he sets forward with alacrity.

THE intercourse of friendship is a further mean of uprightness. Young men whose mutual attachment is dignified by principle, investigate together the fair and honourable course : self-deceit is unveiled, false shame is combated, and self-esteem is cherished. Religious conversation in mixed company was fashionable once, and it degenerated into hypocrisy; it now retires to the privacy of friendship, and resumes its charm. Truths which elevate the soul are canvassed and pondered. Generous affections flow and mingle. Existence is felt to be a blessing.

ATTENDANCE on public worship is a decent avowal of piety. In the solemn assembly, the distinction of ranks is suspended, mutual benevolence kindles, and the

the fire of devotion burns : the laws of God are heard with reverence. Though the effects of social worship be not always felt, through the distraction of the worshipper, or the incapacity of those who minister ; still one of just and liberal sentiments will add the weight of his example to an institution, which with all its imperfections, promotes a sense of God and of moral obligation among men.

A R T. VII.

THE opinion of Rousseau, that religious instruction may be safely deferred till fifteen or even eighteen years of age, has weight perhaps with some parents and tutors, and contributes to the neglect of early piety. Rousseau's talents entitle him to a respectful hearing ; but on a subject so important reasons ought to be weighed.

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HE alleges that “ the idea which a
“ young mind forms of God is low and
“ unworthy of him.” Will not this argument likewise conclude against teaching religion to the old? The best idea man can form of God is in many respects low and unworthy of him. Still man is made to know his Creator, and to act in consequence of that knowledge. In teaching other sciences, we are not discouraged tho’ the learner’s first views be imperfect; we gradually present such as are more clear and extensive and satisfying. It is further to be considered, that in religion the heart is concerned as much as the understanding: affection may be sincere while reason is feeble. The first love of an innocent heart, is a sacrifice of a sweet favour,

HE alleges that “ it is better to have
“ no ideas of God than such as are injurious,” and thus accommodates a
saying

saying of Plutarch to his argument, " I
" would rather be forgotten, than re-
" membered as unjust, envious, jealous,
" and so tyrannical as to exact more
" than I gave means of accomplishing."

It were certainly better to be ignorant of God, than to think him unjust and tyrannical ; but is it then impossible to convey to a young mind an idea of divine benevolence ? Will not that idea be relished, while pleasure and hope combine to make the morning of life serene ? Is there a likelier mean of averting injurious thoughts of God, than presenting such as are just ? A mind enlightened with views of the divine goodness, and touched with the participation of it, is prepared to meet with temporary evils, and to discern goodness through the veil. Is a mind kept in ignorance of God till the ills of life arise and thicken in prospect, equally well prepared ?

HE

HE labours to prove, what nobody doubts, that God will not punish involuntary ignorance. But is there no blame in voluntarily estranging the young from piety? The importance of an early impression is acknowledged; Rousseau acknowledged and illustrated it in the case of compassion. If love to men be promoted by exciting early and managing skilfully sentiments of humanity; may not love to God be promoted by exciting and regulating devout sentiments, before the pleasures and cares of this life take possession of the heart? Our author laments, that pleasures natural to the young and suited to their years are withheld; and in the spirit of philanthropy recommends to parents, that at whatever period God calls their children, they may not die without having tasted happiness. Upon this principle, it seems unkind to withhold the pleasures of piety from the young. Even in the dawn of reason, God

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is seen in his works, and felt in his favours; and well grounded hopes arise: the young can taste the pleasures of admiration, and praise, and trust. Youth is not exempted from calamity: when father and mother forsake them, they recognise the providence of a Father in heaven. Those who minister at death-bed, know that the young are susceptible of divine consolation; that under its sacred influence they suffer in patience, and comfort their weeping parents, and die in peace.

THERE are situations and events in human life, which call forth the religious principle: where it has been uncultivated, as is generally the case in high life, it appears in a forbidding form. Lewis the Fourteenth's education was neglected; his religion, when calamity called it forth, was made up of abject superstition and cruel bigotry, ruinous in proportion to his power. The conversions
of

of *eclat* as they are called in France, usually consist in a transition from the chambers of voluptuousness to the cells of St Ursula or St Bruno. Even in more enlightened countries, religion, operating late in an untutored mind, exhibits ostentatious sanctity and blind credulity; conscience, which ought to direct, submits to be directed,—a deposit too important to be entrusted with any creature. The religious principle, when duly cultivated, is a security against profaneness on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other; it brings forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

IF religious instruction be neglected till the period marked by Rousseau, there is the utmost reason to fear that it will be for ever neglected. Your pupil must pass through life destitute of the surest guide; and he must pass through death destitute of all consolation.

A R T.

A R T. VIII.

P R A Y E R.

THE propriety of prayer is seldom questioned, except by philosophers. Rousseau in a treatise on Education says, "I thank God for his favours, but I do not pray to him. What should I ask?" He professes "not to philosophise with his pupil, but to assist him in consulting his own heart." And is there not in the heart a tendency to prayer strongly felt at times, as in danger that human power cannot avert, in perplexity from which human prudence cannot extricate, under sorrow for which this world yields no consolation, and under the pangs of an awakened conscience? Was it not a dictate of the heart which made the mothers of Israel bring their little children to Jesus, that he might lay his hands on them and pray?

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SHORT

SHORT forms of prayer are of use at first. The prayer which little children are taught to make for their father and their mother, may be considered as the beginning of piety and filial love, and a mean of unfolding them.

As children advance let the form be varied. Let it express a sense of dependance, gratitude, and desire to grow in favour with God and men. Fenelon's morning prayer, "Faites que nous com-mencions aujourd'hui à nous corriger, &c." supposes the work still to begin, it favours self-deceit and lukewarmness. The forms should be adapted to a progressive state.

LET prayer to God be made with reverence. Reverence may be felt, even before the object of it is distinctly apprehended. From that sympathetic reverence which the solemnities of worship excite,

excite, the mind gradually rises to an invisible object.

THE preparation of the heart is necessary. It may be prepared by elevating views of nature. "The heavens declare the glory of the Lord: they declare it to all the inhabitants of the earth. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Their awful and majestic silence speaks the language of every people. It speaks to the heart of man." Before that powerful and benign Majesty, let us bow and worship. Views of Providence may in like manner prepare the heart. "I wound and I heal. I kill and I make alive." To that Being, in whose hand our life is, and who alone can make us happy, let us devote ourselves. Select passages of scripture may be used to predispose the heart. Prayer degenerates into rote, if the heart be not prepared.

WHILE

WHILE you pray with and for your children, the principles of devotion in their minds unfold. In that sacred hour, they feel themselves the objects of tender affection : they perceive that you are dependent as well as they, that blessings must be derived from a higher hand on yourselves and on them.

THE stated and avowed exercise of devotion, is the only remedy against false shame : the strongest arguments cannot overcome it. Let parents who believe in the efficacy of prayer, and who are yet ashamed to pray, deliver their children from the same temptation.

WHEN the habit of praying daily is acquired, devout thoughts associate with the hour of prayer. The impression of God's presence often renewed, checks temptation, and strengthens virtue, and establishes tranquillity of mind on a good foundation.

S E C T.



S E C T. VIII.

INSTRUCTIONS *preparatory to the* MARRIED STATE.

PUBERTY, when new appetites and desires spring up, is the most critical time for education. Let the animal appetite be retarded as long as possible in both sexes. It is not difficult to keep females within bounds; for they are trained to reserve and to suppress their desires. As the same reserve enters not into the education of young men, extraordinary means must be used to keep them within bounds. Employ your male pupil in hunting or other violent exercise that engrosses him, and leaves no room for wandering thoughts. But when he cannot longer be restrained, then is the time for discoursing with him of marriage, for displaying its sweets, and for painting

painting the distresses both of mind and body that result from a commerce with loose women. Give instances of such distresses; and describe them in vivid colours, which at that ductile age will make a lasting impression.

Now is the precious time for lecturing your male pupil on the choice of a companion for life: no other branch of education is of deeper concern. Instil into his heart, that happiness in the married state, depends not on riches nor on beauty, but on good sense and sweetness of temper. Let him also keep in view, that in a married woman, the management of domestic affairs and the education of children, are indispensable duties. He will never tire of such conversation; and if he have any degree of sensibility, it will make such an impression as to guard him against a hasty choice. If not well guarded, he will probably

probably fall a prey to beauty or other external qualification, of little importance in the matrimonial state. He sets his heart on a pretty face, or a sprightly air: he is captivated by a good finger or a nimble dancer; and his heated imagination bestows on the admired object every perfection. A young man who has profited by the instructions given him, is not so easily captivated. The picture of a good wife is fixed in his mind; and he compares with it every young woman he sees. "She is pretty, but has she good sense? She has sense, but is she well tempered? She dances elegantly, or sings with expression; but is she not vain of such trifles?" Judgment and sagacity will produce a deliberate choice: love will come with marriage; and in that state it makes an illustrious figure. After proper instruction, let the young man be at full liberty to chuse for himself. In looking about
where

where to apply, he cannot be better directed, than to a family where the parents and children live in perfect harmony, and are fond of one another. A young woman of such a family, seldom fails to make a good wife.

BEAUTY commonly is the first thing that attracts ; and yet ought rather to be avoided in a wife. It is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt her mind, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces lose not their influence like beauty : at the end of thirty years, a virtuous woman who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband perhaps more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect, that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished.

FROM

FROM the making choice of a wife we proceed to the making choice of a husband. Mothers and nurses are continually talking of marriage to their female pupils, long before it is suggested by nature; and it is always a great estate, a fine coat, or a gay equipage that is promised. Such objects impressed on the mind of a child, will naturally bias her to a wrong choice when she grows up. Let her never hear of marriage but as proper for men and women: nature will suggest it to a young woman, perhaps sooner than she is capable of making a prudent choice. Neglect not at that time to talk to her of a comfortable companion for life. Let her know, that she will be despised if she marry below her rank; that happiness however depends not on dignity, nor on riches, but on the husband's good temper, sobriety, and industry, joined with a competency. At

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the same time, to prevent a rash choice, make it a frequent subject of conversation, that marriage is a hazardous step, especially for the female sex, as an error in chusing a husband admits of no remedy ; that the duties of a married woman are burdensome, the comforts not always corresponding. Give her the history of prudent women, who, not finding a match to their liking, pass an easy independent life, much regarded by their friends and acquaintance. When a woman has given up the thoughts of matrimony, what employment more reputable can she have, than the education of young girls. Let her adopt for an heir a female child : she will soon feel the affection of a mother, especially if she make a discreet choice. A mother's affection commences, it is true, with the birth of her child ; an affection however extremely slender, compared with what she feels afterward from her watchful attention to
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its welfare, and from its fuitable returns of gratitude. A woman who adopts a promising child, has in that respect every advantage that a mother enjoys. At any rate, the condition of a maiden lady with an adopted daughter, cannot in any view be thought inferior to that of a widow left with one or more children. I have the good fortune to be acquainted with three maiden ladies in high esteem, who have each of them undertaken the charge of a young orphan family. In all appearance, they live as happily as any widow; and assuredly more so than many a married woman. Let it not however be thought, that I am endeavouring to dissuade young women from matrimony: it would be a flagitious as well as foolish attempt. My purpose only is to moderate a too violent appetite for it.

BUT now, supposing a young woman perfectly tractable, no means ought to be

be neglected for making her an useful and agreeable companion in the matrimonial state. To make a good husband, is but one branch of a man's duty ; but it is the chief duty of a woman, to make a good wife. To please her husband, to be a good œconomist, and to educate their children, are capital duties, each of which requires much training. Nature lays the foundation : diligence and sagacity in the conductor, will make a beautiful superstructure. The time a girl bestows on her doll, is a prognostic that she will be equally diligent about her offspring,

WOMEN, destined by nature to be obedient, ought to be disciplined early to bear wrongs, without murmuring. This is a hard lesson ; and yet it is necessary even for their own sake : fullness or peevishness may alienate the husband ; but tend not to sooth his roughness, nor

to

to moderate his impetuosity. Heaven made women insinuating, but not in order to be cross: it made them feeble, not in order to be imperious: it gave them a sweet voice, not in order to scold: it did not give them beauty, in order to disfigure it by anger,

BUT after all, has nature dealt so partially among her children, as to bestow on the one sex absolute authority, leaving nothing to the other but absolute submission? This indeed has the appearance of great partiality. But let us ponder a little.—Has a good woman no influence over her husband? I answer, that that very simple virtue of submission, can be turned to good account. A man indeed bears rule over his wife's person and conduct: his will is law. Providence however has provided her with means to bear rule over his will. He governs by law, she by persuasion. Nor can her influence

ence ever fail, if supported by sweetness of temper and zeal to make him happy. Rousseau says charmingly, “ Hers is a
“ sovereignty founded on complacence
“ and address : caresses are her orders,
“ tears are her menaces. She governs in
“ the family as a minister does in the state,
“ procuring commands to be laid on her,
“ for doing what she inclines to do.”

ALL beings are fitted by nature for their station. Domestic concerns are the province of the wife ; and nature prompts young women to qualify themselves for behaving well in that station : young men never think of it. I know several ladies of good understanding, who, at the distance of weeks, can recal to memory the particulars of every dinner they had been invited to.

FROM a married woman engaged in family concerns, a more staid behaviour

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is expected, than from a young woman before marriage ; and consequently a greater simplicity of dress. Cornelia, daughter of the great Scipio and mother of the Gracchi, makes a figure in the Roman story. She was visited by a lady of rank, who valued dress, and was remarked for an elegant toilet. Observing every thing plain in Cornelia's apartment, " Madam, says she, I wish to see " your toilet, for it must be superb." Cornelia waved the subject till her children came from school. " These, my " good friend, are my ornaments, and " all I have for a toilet." Here is displayed pure nature in perfection. A girl begins with her doll, then thinks of adorning her own person. When she is married, her children become her dolls, upon whom all her taste in dress is displayed.

S E C T.

S E C T. IX.

INSTRUCTIONS *concerning the* CULTURE
of the HEAD *or* UNDERSTANDING.

I N planning the present work, I had chiefly in view the culture of the heart; prompted by two motives, first, its superior importance in the conduct of life; next, its being in a great measure overlooked by writers upon education. The culture of the understanding has been so amply displayed by excellent writers, as to afford little matter for additions. As however there is a certain period, during which the culture of the head may be carried on jointly with that of the heart, the following hints are added relative to the former, and preparatory to a more regular course of instruction at school or college.

1st, IN order to smooth the road to knowledge, it ought to be a chief concern
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in the preceptor, to promote in his pupils an appetite for it. Give them examples of men, who, from a low state, have by learning arrived to great fame and honour. Let such examples be introduced occasionally, as a subject only of conversation. Leave the application to the young men; which will have a much finer effect, than if the preceptor himself should make the application.

2d, Boys ought so far to be treated like men, as to be informed before hand of the benefit expected from what they are ordered to do or to learn; which will make them apply with double vigour. Rousseau gives a lively example. His *Eleve*, before he could read, got a written invitation to a milk feast. He applied to every person in the family, desiring to know the contents of the billet; but they could not read, or pretended they could not. The opportunity was lost; and from

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that moment he was restless till he was taught to read.

3d, IN teaching children any art, reading for example, arithmetic, geography, let it not be considered as a formal study, but as an amusement. Cut letters in wood, give them names, scatter them, and desire your *Eleve* to bring a particular letter. Let him try to imitate the letter that is brought. Employ him to count the number of panes in a window, or of shillings on a table. These hints may be varied a thousand ways, much to his instruction as well as amusement. An agreeable way of learning geography, is to have every county or kingdom by itself pasted on wood. After studying the general map, let your pupil try to join the parts into one whole. A pack of cards containing the names and pictures of great men, with a short account of them, will be an agreeable introduction

to

to history. Cards may be successfully applied to many other purposes.

4th, It will facilitate the acquiring of any art, to divide it into all its distinct branches. Before a child is taught to read, acquaint it with letters, next with syllables, and then with words. Familiarize your pupil with the Greek letters, so as to read Greek before you enter him upon the meaning. Begin not to teach Euclid, till he is well acquainted with the different figures. In that view, employ him to inscribe a circle in a square, a triangle in a circle, and so on. This manual operation will be an enticing amusement: and at the same time contribute to make the demonstrations more readily apprehended. Introduce him to the knowledge of the terrestrial globe, so as to be able to point out every kingdom and every city, before commencing a regular course of geography.

5th, A

5th, A CONTINUAL attention to a single object, is the hardest task that can be imposed on children. They are prone to variety, which is peculiarly useful in childhood, intended by nature for acquiring ideas. When the thoughts of a child begin to wander, change the subject. Rebuke and correction, commonly employed to force attention, fill the mind with fear and concern, leaving no room for other impressions.

6th, EXERCISE your children to recite stories they have heard or read. It improves their articulation, gives them words at command, and tends to form their style. This ought to be a frequent occupation.

7th, WHEN the faculty of reason begins to make some figure, exercise your pupils to draw morals from fables well chosen. Present to them first fables of which the moral is obvious and striking. Proceed

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to fables the moral of which is less obvious. The progress ought to be slow; for to draw a proper moral, requires much practice, or uncommon penetration. To facilitate that exercise, I recommend a little book entitled, *An Introduction to the Art of Thinking*. Take a hint also from the same book, to exercise your pupils in conjecturing the existence of unknown facts, from facts that are known. Take the following instance. Rousseau, in his travels through England, observing a smooth foot-path at the side of every high road, conjectures that the English must be highly benevolent, because they provide comfortable roads for the low people, who are neglected in every other country.

8th, To form a stile in young persons of twelve or thirteen, I suggest the following method. Take a long sentence in an English author, Lord Bolinbroke, for instance,

stance, who delights in long sentences ; reduce it to the simplest arrangement, but so as to be perfectly intelligible. Employ your pupil to arrange it in the best order he can. After frequent trials with the tutor's observations on them, I have known much facility acquired in arrangement ; sentences sometimes arranged, perhaps, better than by the author himself.

9th, REGULAR hours at school of reading and of diversion, have a woful effect. Children, after a painful lesson, are let out to play. Their time, being circumscribed, appears always too short. From the height of amusement, they are forced back to a dry lesson. Can it be expected, that in such a state of mind they will listen to serious instruction? Let them play, let them fatigue themselves : guard only against fauntering. When sufficiently tired, lead them back with a chearful countenance to a lesson, as a change
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of amusement: This is agreeable to human nature; and I hold it to be decisive against a public school, till young persons have acquired as much understanding as to be convinced of the benefit of instruction, without needing any collateral incitement. To torment young creatures with Latin before that time, is likely to make them abhor it. “*Id in primis*
“*cavere oportebit, ne studia, qui amare*
“*nondum poterit, oderit, et amaritudi-*
“*nem semel perceptam etiam ultra ru-*
“*des annos reformidet* *.”

10th, THE instructions given above, which can only be put in practice by a private tutor, shew the benefit, or rather necessity, of prolonging domestic education. There is another reason still more cogent. A public school answers finely for initiating young men in the manners of the world, leading each to mind himself

* Quintil. L. 1. C. 1.

self and to guard against others. But is there to be found in a public school, a censor of manners, or a guardian of morals? The master concerns himself with neither, except that his disciples behave orderly when he is lecturing. Nor indeed is it possible, that he can have constantly under his eye, such numbers as are commonly at a public school. Hence it is in a measure essential, that a young man be well tutored in morals, at least, before he be left to himself, among a number of young men of very different dispositions. Virtue, decency, order, consist mostly in restraint, a negative which makes no figure externally. It is the bold spirit, disdaining restraint, that makes a figure, is admired and followed. Do parents apprehend no danger of their son being led astray at a public school? Surely there is great danger, if he be not sufficiently prepared at home to resist temptation. In the Spectator, a young
man

man is described, who sunk into vice by not being able to pronounce the monosyllable No. If you put any value on morals, permit not your son to enter a public school, till he can pronounce with a manly assurance the monosyllable No.

11th, EPISTLES to friends, or to favourites, may be an amusement at a public school as well as at home; and this amusement may be encouraged as early as young folks have learned to write tolerably. It is an agreeable amusement: it improves their hand, and enures them to express their thoughts readily. When they have learned the art of arranging sentences as above, the improvement it makes in their epistles delights them.

12th, PEOPLE are industrious to lay up a stock of money for their children; but few think of a more useful stock, that of ideas, though it can be procured in less

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time

time and with less labour. One who in youth has collected such a stock, who delights in reading, and who has acquired a habit of thinking and observing, can never pine for want of company. This person possesses the magic art of raising the dead, and conversing familiarly with the greatest men of past times. That source of entertainment never dries up, not even in old age. It is my sincere opinion, that a common peasant enjoys more felicity, than a man of fortune whose education has been neglected, who is so ignorant as even to put no value on knowledge, who lives from hour to hour without plan or prospect. It requires an extraordinary genius to lead an idle life with any degree of satisfaction or esteem. Company is not always in our power ; and in company a man makes but a silly figure, however plentiful his board is, if he has nothing to say to his guests. I have in my eye a married couple, who began with a large stock of money ; but no
ideas

ideas except what were picked up occasionally, and consequently of the simplest kind. The sum of the man's learning was a smattering of Latin; and of the woman's, Dryden's plays and two or three French romances. With that stock, scanty as it was, they made a tolerable shift the first years of their union. In youth the world is new; and a flow of spirits is in itself enjoyment. The couple are now old, in easy circumstances, but no fund of conversation, no taste for books, nothing to do. Is it not a deplorable case, to be as it were on the brink of happiness, and yet entirely excluded from it? The picture of sauntering Jack and idle Joan, has a foundation in nature.

13th, WITH respect to things proper to be known by persons of condition, I recommend botany as a favourite, not what is commonly taught, fit only for those
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who intend to be professors, but the powers and properties of plants, their flowers, their fruit, their odour, their cultivation, and in short every particular that gives satisfaction to a reflecting mind. Married women of condition, cannot be more agreeably employed, than in adorning their gardens and pleasure grounds with trees, shrubs and flowers, which bounteous nature produces in great variety for our amusement. In this country, it is common to teach girls the harpsichord, which shows a pretty hand and a nimble finger, without ever thinking whether they have a genius for music, or even an ear. It serves indeed to fill a gap in time, which some parents are at a loss how otherwise to employ. By all means, let their taste in music be improved, if they have any, as well as in painting, and in the other fine arts; but I find no good reason for degrading young women of condition, to be musicians

cians more than painters. Such laborious occupations, which consume much time, are proper for those only who purpose to live by them. If, however, a young woman of rank, be violently bent on music or painting, it would be cruel to restrain her ; but I would yield with reluctance. I am not of the same opinion with respect to dancing. To be a good player on the harpsichord, requires only a fine ear with perseverance: it is no index of mental faculties. To dance well, that is, to dance with grace and expression, a certain dignity of mind is requisite, supported by good sense; and therefore, dancing well is an index of the mind. I add, that elegant motions in dancing, are communicated to walking and to every gesture. Much time, however, in teaching a girl to dance, is thrown away if she have not a pregnant genius: it is sufficient that her motions be made easy, to prevent being awkward.

14th, As in forming the two sexes, every thing that tends to rivalship is avoided, nature ought to be copied in education. You cannot exceed in displaying to young women human nature, its principles, its passions, its faculties, its frailties ; for by that branch of knowledge, their conduct is directed. History also ought to be their study as well as that of the men. A general knowledge of the sciences and of their utility, may be opened to them historically ; because it will enable them to put a just value on men of learning, and withdraw them from fops and fribblers. But avoid the intricacies of philosophy and deep reasoning ; which would tend to emulation, not to cordiality. A woman of sense prudently educated, makes a delicious companion to a man of parts and knowledge. An ignorant woman, if she consult her peace of mind, will accept of no man for a husband, but who is ignorant like herself. She cannot
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be a companion for a man of knowledge ; and the sense of her inferiority renders her unhappy. To people who labour for bread, conversation is very little necessary, but essential to persons of rank ; and therefore, to unite in matrimony, a man of taste and knowledge, with a shallow female, is indeed woful. What figure will such a woman make in educating their common offspring ; and how mortifying must it be to the man to have his children ill educated ? How can she train them to virtue when she is ignorant of the means ? She knows of no means but flattery or threats, which, far from improving, render them insolent or timid.

15th, It is curious to observe the progress of nature in bestowing knowledge. Children learn words before they can speak ; and when they can speak, they employ these words to explain what they want,

want, obscurely indeed for some time. The full import of words being learned by degrees, children express themselves more and more accurately, as they advance towards maturity. There are however many words which are never perfectly understood by the generality, *personal identity* for example, *chance*, *space*. *Taste* is a common word; and yet it would puzzle many a good writer, to give it a precise meaning. Were teachers reduced to use no word but what their pupils perfectly understand, instruction could not begin before maturity of age; and much later, if ever, with many. Yet the celebrated Rousseau, overlooking the progress of nature, maintains strenuously, that in teaching children, no word ought to be used but what denotes something they are acquainted with, that is, some known object of the external senses. With respect to the fable of the fox and raven, he pronounces it absurd
to

to mention these animals to a child, if it has never seen them. I cannot subscribe to this opinion. A child may know that a raven is a bird, and a fox a beast, without having seen either. With that imperfect knowledge, however, the child may understand the fable as well as if it had seen both. People of Europe talk familiarly of a lion, and with intelligence ; though few in that part of the world ever saw a lion. With respect to geography, he observes, that to point out countries and towns in a map, is but an imperfect way of teaching their true position. I grant ; and would take a better way if it were in my offer. Teaching, however, by the map is far from being useless : the pupil retains the position of places as delineated there ; and when his faculties ripen, he readily transfers that ideal position from the map to the globe of the earth. Rousseau declares against teaching history, till young

people are ripe for judging of causes and consequences. This, with many, would prove a very late beginning. I am for teaching history as soon as the plain facts can be comprehended ; *first*, because it is agreeable to children ; and *next*, because it makes the facts known and ready for use when people are able to judge of causes and consequences. Were our author's doctrine to hold, a child should never hear the name of God. That word signifies a Being, of whom the most penetrating philosopher has but an obscure conception, which must be still more obscure in a child. It is proper however, to give children an impression of a good Being, who made us and protects us. Their notion of a Deity, will purify as they grow up.

16th, So far indeed I heartily agree with Rousseau, that in teaching children, the simplest words should be preferred, where
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it can be done. This concludes still more forcibly against employing general rules ; for they are above the comprehension of children, and instruction goes on better and more pleasantly without them. In teaching a language, it is the universal practice to begin with grammar, and to do every thing by rule. I affirm this to be a most preposterous method. Grammar is contrived for men, not for children. Its natural place is between language and logic : it ought to close lectures on the former, and to be the first lectures on the latter. It is a gross deception that a language cannot be taught without rules. A boy who is flogged into grammar-rules, makes a shift to apply them ; but he applies them by rote like a parrot. Boys, for the knowledge they acquire of a language, are not indebted to dry rules, but to practice and observation. To this day, I never think without shuddering of Disputer's grammar, which was my daily
persecution

persecution during the most important period of life. Curiosity, when I was farther advanced in years, prompted me to look into a book that had given me so much trouble. At this time, I understood the rules perfectly; and was astonished that formerly they had been to me words without meaning, which I had been taught to apply mechanically, without knowing how or why. Deplorable it is, that young creatures should be so punished without being guilty of any fault—more than sufficient to produce a disgust at learning, instead of promoting it. Whence then the absurdity of persecuting boys with grammar-rules? Pride is the cause. By using rules, the teacher of Latin flatters himself, that his profession equals in dignity that of logic and mathematics, to which rules are essential. Even a humble teacher of English to children four or five years old, will, in spite of common sense, make a figure by his rules.

S E C T.

S E C T. X.

Short ESSAYS on particular Subjects relative to the CULTURE of the HEART.

A R T. I.

SELFISHNESS and BENEVOLENCE compared.

THE restlessness of man has been a topic of frequent declamation ;
“ That after much thought and labour
“ in the pursuit of any good, the acquisition bestows but a momentary pleasure, that the person becomes as restless as before, in the pursuit of some
“ new object ; and in short, that most
“ men pass life in toil and anxiety, without ever resting contented with what
“ they possess.” Writers who have a just sense of religion, account for this disposition from the following principle,
“ That

“ That this life is to us a time of trial,
 “ to prepare for a better ; and that hap-
 “ piness in it, beside being inconsistent
 “ with such a trial, would divert our
 “ thoughts from a better life.” Other
 writers who have no thought but of our
 present state, hold this disposition to be a
 gross imperfection in human beings,
 made as it would appear not for their
 own happiness, but for some latent pur-
 pose.

As the tracing the ways of Providence
 has always been to me a favourite study,
 I cheerfully enter the lists against the wri-
 ters last mentioned.

THERE may be animals which have
 no enjoyment beyond rest and food. But
 man is not so made. His constitution
 fits him for action ; and he takes plea-
 sure in it. Did he take delight in rest,
 he would be an absurd being, consider-
 ing

ing that this earth produces little for him but what requires preparation ; that raw materials are furnished in plenty ; but that much labour is requisite to convert them into food, cloathing, habitation. I observe further, that though the seeds of all valuable knowledge are originally in us, yet that persevering culture is necessary to make them productive. What then would man be in his present state, were rest his delight, his *summum bonum* ?

THUS, upon the activity of man, depend all his comforts internal and external. "Admitted, say my antagonists. "Man is not blamed for his activity in "procuring the comforts of life ; but "for his restlessness in never being satisfied with his present comforts." These writers certainly will not condemn restlessness in the lump : they will approve restlessness in doing good ; which undoubtedly is one of the noblest properties

perties that belong to human nature. Restlessness then, as far as reprehensible, must be confined to the selfish passions. Nor can all of these be comprehended; for surely there is no vice in restlessness to acquire fame, or the good will of others. Restlessness with regard to corporeal enjoyments, I acknowledge to be hurtful. Nor is it even there a defect in the nature of man, but one of the pernicious consequences of indulging such enjoyments to excess. As they are the lowest enjoyments of our nature, intemperance in them soon produces satiety and disgust; from which the luxurious have no relief but by frequent change of objects. This miserable restlessness, the fruit of intemperance in grovelling pleasures, will not find a single votary. Consider on the other hand a social disposition. A man of benevolence, whose happiness chiefly consists in serving others, can never rest satisfied in his present

fent state : opportunities of doing good daily occur, and employ him without end. The more opulent he is, the more restless he will be ; because opulence multiplies his opportunities of doing good.

ACTIVITY is essential to a social being : to a selfish being it is of no use, after procuring the means of living. A selfish man, who by his opulence has all the luxuries of life at command, and dependents without number, has no occasion for activity. Hence it may fairly be inferred, that were man destined by providence to be entirely selfish, he would be disposed by his constitution to rest, and never would be active when he could avoid it. The natural activity of man therefore, is to me evidence, that his Maker did not intend him to be purely a selfish being.

THIS leads me to compare selfishness with benevolence. Selfishness in one in-

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stance

stance is not only innocent but laudable, which is in coveting fame or good will. These appetites however prevail but in few, compared with the appetite for corporeal pleasures. It would be too extensive for the present essay, to show all the advantages of benevolence over corporeal pleasures; that no corporeal pleasure contributes so much to happiness as the exercise of benevolence; that the latter raises a man in his own esteem and in that of others, whereas the former lessens him in both. I shall therefore confine myself to one particular, which is the superior advantage of benevolence from its permanency. Corporeal pleasures, however sweet at first, soon lose their relish; nor is there any way to prevent satiety, but change of objects. This is strongly exemplified in that low commerce between the sexes, founded on the carnal appetite merely; which requires new objects daily, because the pleasure of
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the same object is soon at an end. Nor can novelty long support this grovelling appetite: frequent repetition without waiting the calls of nature, blunts the charm of novelty: every new object appears less and less new; and that charm vanishes long before middle age. This suggests a second inference, that were man intended to be entirely a selfish being, his life would be made much shorter than it is. Benevolence on the contrary acquires vigour by exercise, and the more good we do, the more we are inclined to do. The satisfaction it affords is not blunted even by old age, which blunts every other enjoyment. The body may decay, but the pleasure of doing good, when habitual, continues the same, even to the last moment of existence*.

LISTEN

* With respect to those who are in constant pursuit of pleasure, which as constantly escapes their grasp, a writer of spirit exclaims as follows. "At that rate poverty is the greatest blessing of life."
"By

260 *Selfishness and Benevolence compared.*

LISTEN to this doctrine ye parents and tutors: and hasten to inspire those under your care with affection to their fellow creatures. Let them know, that even for their own sake, benevolence is greatly preferable to selfishness. This lesson, it is true, may be gathered in the commerce of the world; but if the mind be left without instruction, it is very apt to acquire a selfish bias; and then the lesson comes too late. Teach your pupils submission to superiors, and civility and complaisance to inferiors. Let acts of benevolence be their daily exercise. Give them money for charity, and accustom them to account how it has been laid out. Let them visit the sick, and carry to them what

“ By delaying gratification of the appetites, it makes
“ gratification a pleasure. It keeps the soul awake
“ with expectation, and enlivens it with hope. In
“ a word, the reputed wretch, who begs from door
“ to door, is really happier than the rich man who
“ has every pleasure in his power; and yet, from the
“ easiness of attainment, feels no gratification.”

what is proper for their relief. Exhort them to be kindly to their companions, and to be ready to assist them in distress. Convince them, that in such conduct they will find much more gratification, than in yielding to selfish appetites. Benevolence thus cultivated in children, becomes, in time, their ruling passion: they will be the delight of their parents, a blessing to their relations, and the objects of universal good will and esteem.

A R T. II.

OPINION and BELIEF less influenced by Reason than by Temper and Education.

IN the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, Severus Cœcina moved to have a law enacted, that no Roman governor should carry his wife with him to his province. He said, “ that he had a wife and six children, and “ that he always left them at home, tho’, “ in

“ in different provinces, he had borne
“ arms for the republic more than
“ forty years ; that by such attendants
“ peace degenerates into luxury, war in-
“ to confusion, and a Roman army into
“ a mob of barbarians ; that not only
“ weak and unequal to labour is the fe-
“ male sex, but, where not restrained,
“ cruel and greedy of power : that they
“ love to range among the foldiers and
“ to cabal with the leaders.” He in-
treated the senate to consider the danger-
ous tendency of bribery and corruption
in a governor. “ Yet how often, added
“ he, have their wives been noted for
“ these crimes ! The infamous of every
“ province cling to them for refuge ;
“ which establishes in effect two gover-
“ nors in a province, and opposite in-
“ terests. The paying court to the wives
“ of magistrates, is prohibited by our
“ old laws ; and as these seem now to
“ be in oblivion ; not satisfied to domi-
“ neer

“ neer at home, they infest the courts of
“ justice, armies, and the senate.” Cœcina
ended without applause: a confused mur-
mur spread through the assembly. Vale-
rius Messalinus answered thus. “ Our
“ forefathers, involved in perpetual war,
“ and reduced frequently to defend the
“ gates of Rome, were rigid in discipline,
“ and austere in manners. We have now
“ no enemy to fear: victorious Rome is
“ the feat of empire. Peaceable times
“ produce kindly manners; and our old
“ customs have yielded to gentleness and
“ humanity. Society between husband
“ and wife is founded on nature; and
“ nature ought to prevail. Against the
“ enemy let us march with nothing but
“ our arms: returning victorious, why
“ should we be denied the reward of a
“ comfortable companion? Some women
“ are prone to avarice or ambition; and
“ so are some men. Is the latter a good
“ reason for leaving our provinces with-
“ out

“ out governors ? Some men have been
“ corrupted by their wives ; but are all
“ bachelors of unspotted fame ? Because
“ of a few instances of bad women, shall
“ our citizens be deprived of their great-
“ est blessing whether in adversity or pro-
“ sperity ? In vain do we charge our
“ vices upon others : let us fairly ac-
“ knowledge the fault to be in the hus-
“ band, when the wife goes astray. Is
“ it of no moment, that by the projected
“ law the brittle sex would be exposed to
“ their own luxury, and to the lust of
“ profligate men ? As the husband’s pre-
“ sence is no more than sufficient to keep
“ them within bounds, ought a law to
“ be made for separating them ? Thus
“ in straining for a remedy to foreign
“ evils, we open a door to unbounded
“ vice at home.” Drusus the Emperor’s
adopted son added, “ That princes are
“ often called to distant expeditions ;
“ how often did Augustus visit the ex-
“ tremities

“ tremities of his empire, accompanied
“ by his faithful Livia ! That he himself
“ has led armies far from the city, and
“ was ready at all times to serve his
“ country ; but would go with little sa-
“ tisfaction, if torn from his dear wife,
“ the worthy mother of many children.”

I need not inform the reader that Tacitus is my author, who adds, that the motion was rejected,

To which side does the reader incline ? This question is, in appearance, deeply political ; and yet I violently suspect, that the good of the state was not what moved any of the speakers. Imagine a grave senator with a long beard, standing up and delivering what follows :

“ Gentlemen, each of you have in your
“ own opinion, urged unanswerable ar-
“ guments ; and is surprised, that any
“ should stand out against conviction.
“ But I let you into a secret, that your

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“ arguments

“arguments have not convinced even
 “yourself. Your conviction is found-
 “ed upon character, not in the least up-
 “on reasons of state. You Drusus are
 “in the flower of youth, vigorous, and
 “delighting in the commerce of women.
 “—You Cæcina are old, crabbed, and
 “long past the pleasures of youth.”

IT is an observation universally ad-
 mitted, that in the conduct of life, men
 are influenced more by passion and pre-
 judice than by reason. A man who is
 prone to suspicion and distrust, will be
 jealous of his wife, and lock up every
 thing* from his servants. One addicted
 to society, has no existence but in a
 crowd. A person on the contrary of a
 solitary disposition, retires to the moun-
 tains, and declares war against the fea-
 thered kind. “Is it not more innocent,
 “says he, to make war upon birds than
 “upon men?” The man must be won-
 drous

drous cool who is always obsequious to reason: such a one would indeed be a singular phænomenon. Is there any thing more common than a person going astray, notwithstanding the admonitions of conscience? Passion, it is true, does not always appear so openly. It frequently by deep disguise convinces us, that our opinions and belief are founded on solid principles. Thus, being imposed on by passion under the mask of reason, self-deceit is spread through the human race. The story above mentioned, is a noted instance; and such occur every day. Show me a man who is fired with ambition and love of power: you, in vain, will attempt to convince him, that Alexander was not a greater man than Socrates. The opinions we form of men and things, are the result of affection more than of evidence. An advice given by a man of figure, is highly regarded: the same advice from one in

low

low condition, is despised or neglected. A courageous person under-rates danger: to the indolent the slightest obstacle appears unfurmountable. A person of veracity, relying on the veracity of others, is easy of belief: where a man's veracity is so supple as to bend to his interest, he will be suspicious of evidence and hard of belief. Hence it is, that upon the benevolent and humane, the arguments for the goodness of the Deity, make a deeper impression, than on the fullen and morose. How important then is the art of education, when upon it in a great measure depends, not only our behaviour and conduct; but even our judgment and understanding, by which chiefly we are elevated above the brute creation! What can be more interesting to human beings, than their conviction of the existence of a benevolent Deity, their Maker, their Father, their Protector? Did parents seriously consider, that
this

this conviction depends in some measure upon our disposition, they would neglect no opportunity of sweetning the temper of their children, and improving their benevolence. The time for such discipline, is confined to pupillage, when the mind, like wax, is deeply susceptible of impressions. At maturity, it becomes inflexible like the body, and then culture comes too late. Against passions and prejudices that never have been controlled, the most cogent reasons signify little. Arguments that accord with a man's taste are greedily swallowed, while the unpalatable are rejected with disgust. He is therefore no adept in logic, who hopes to convince others by arguments that have weight with himself. He ought to study the temper of the person he would convince, and urge the arguments that are suited to that temper. Drusus was fond of glory; and Cœcina might have prevailed, had he painted in lively colours,
how

how glorious it would be to sacrifice private pleasures to the service of the state. But to urge that women are vicious creatures, was not likely to make an impression on Drufus, who thought that all women were honest because his wife was an angel.

SEEING then that our opinions and belief depend greatly on passion and prepossession, little upon reason, and not at all upon will, how extravagant is the attempt to force conviction by rewards and punishments ! Suppose that the law had taken place prohibiting governors of provinces to carry their wives along with them ; and that the Emperor had ordered all the world to be of his opinion, under a grievous penalty. The order probably would have produced plenty of dissemblers, but not a single convert. To make me believe under the terror of punishment, that the earth rests upon a huge elephant,

elephant, or that an eclipse presages some dire calamity, is no less absurd than an endeavour to force a dwarf to be six feet high, or a negro to have a white complexion. What then shall be thought of persecution for difference of opinion in points of faith? Often in perusing histories of persecution, I have started up as from sleep, and imagined that all the while I had been dreaming. And yet in fact that monster Persecution, the offspring of wild bigotry, has shed more blood than the fiercest wars for power and glory. Considering that to believe is not in our power, more than to be hot or cold, would one imagine it possible, that by misguided education, a rational being can be made to believe the most palpable absurdities, as that bread and wine, in direct contradiction to our senses, are flesh and blood; or that an old frail man becomes infallible, the moment he is elected a bishop, with a triple crown
on

on his head ; or that gross inconsistencies affirmed in the creed of St Athanasius, must be believed under the pain of eternal damnation *. Such examples of perverse education, tending to eradicate the faculty of reason, and to make us blindly submissive to the crafty and designing, ought to call forth the most fervent zeal of parents to have their children properly educated. It is not sufficient that they are taught morality and the rules of conduct : their rational powers ought to be exercised and fortified, in order to lay a foundation for proper opinions upon every subject, and for judging what they ought to believe, and what they ought not to believe. What a heavy charge then lies against those parents, who, instead

* What are we to think of those men who introduced that infernal creed into the Liturgy of the Church of England ; and consequently joined with that bigot in devoting to eternal flames every person Jew or Gentile, Turk or Christian, who does not faithfully believe every thing said in it.

stead of instructing their children in the principles of reason, the noblest faculty of man, leave them open to every wrong impression that may be stamped on the tender mind, by chance, or by the depravity of people about them !

A R T. III.

DIFFERENCES *in* OPINION *make the* Cement of SOCIETY.

IT appears to me the utmost perversion of human nature, that people differing in opinion, even with respect to religion, cannot live peaceably together, not to say happily. Men join in society for mutual aid and support ; and they submit to be governed, because government is essential to society. But how far does this submission extend ? Surely not to a man's private thoughts and opinions : these he

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may

may indulge as his reason dictates to him. The legislature has no concern, provided he keep them to himself without disturbing society. Toleration is thus a dictate of common sense, and as such is now permitted every where. And yet, the civil war in France between the Catholics and Hugonots, was founded upon a doctrine directly contrary. The Hugonots pleaded for liberty of conscience: the Catholics, bitter enemies to it, insisted that none should be permitted to breathe the French air who differed from them in the slightest punctilio. Perusing that history, it often occurred to me as a horrid depravity of temper in human beings, to devote to destruction one another for a cause that gives no disturbance at present, and which ought never to have given disturbance. Yet even in France, persecution raged contrary to the nature of the people; and carried that great monarchy to the brink of ruin. Would
one

one believe, that by vicious education men can be converted into monsters, worse than beasts of prey who spare their own kind * ?

THIS history suggested the following thoughts upon uniformity in point of opinion. Were it even practicable by persecution or other means to produce uniformity in opinion; the effect, far from being desirable, would be dismal. All nature is full of variety; and the mind of man corresponds to it, being prone to variety, and delighting in it: we feel as in fetters when long confined to one object. A blended scene of woods, rivers, plains, mountains, men walking, cattle grazing, a cottage here,

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* It is mentioned by Sully in his Memoirs, that on a visit to Madame de Maffin his aunt, she received him very coldly, saying she had disinherited him, because he neither believed in God nor in his saints, and worshipped none but the devil. This was the notion her father confessor had given her of all protestants.

a steeple there, gives more pleasure than the sky, the ocean, or any other single object, however grand. To a well disposed mind it must be equally entertaining, to look down as it were from an eminence, upon the various tempers, sentiments, opinions, and pursuits of human beings, tending to different ends, clashing indeed and interfering, but upon the whole conspiring to the general good.

“ Endless differences in temper, in taste,
“ and in mental faculties, that of reason
“ in particular, produce necessarily variety in sentiment and in opinion. Can
“ God be displeased with such variety,
“ when it is his own work? He requires
“ no uniformity except with respect to
“ an upright mind and clear conscience,
“ which are indispensable. Here opens
“ at the same time an illustrious final
“ cause. Different features and different
“ expressions of countenance in the human race, not only distinguish one
“ person

“ person from another, but promote so-
“ ciety, by aiding us to chuse a friend,
“ an associate, a partner for life. Diffe-
“ rences in opinion and sentiment, have
“ still more beneficial effects : they rouse
“ the attention, give exercise to the un-
“ derstanding, and sharpen the reason-
“ ing faculty. With respect to religion
“ in particular, perfect uniformity, which
“ furnishes no subject for thinking nor
“ for reasoning, would produce languor
“ in divine worship, and make us sink
“ into cold indifference *.” Is this a
doctrine that will justify the oceans of
Christian blood that have been shed in
support of it? Saladin, one of the great-
est men that ever existed, had, even in
the dark age of superstition and bigotry,
very different notions. It is reported of
him, that in his latter-will, he ordered
large sums to be distributed among the
poor,

* Sketches of the History of Man, Edit. 2. Vol. 4.

poor, without any distinction of Mahometans, Jews, or Christians ; willing to have it understood, that all men are brethren, and that charity ought not to consider what men believe, but what they suffer.

BUT as the absurdity of expecting uniformity in point of religion stands now manifest to all the world, I shall confine my speculation to a more mild subject, that will raise no indignation nor bad humour. I begin with asking this simple question, What comfort would society afford, and conversation one of its chief supports, without variety in humour and sentiment ? Language would be useless, and no uniting tie would remain but of many hands to procure the necessities of animal life. Man would degenerate into a brute—an illustrious effect, worthy to be enforced by fire and sword ! Is this to copy nature, which diversifies our minds as much as our faces ? What then shall

shall be thought of those who in company are rude to every one who differs from them? Is such behaviour more excusable than to pull every one by the nose whose face displeases them? I cannot illustrate this topic more agreeably than by a fable from a French author, which I venture to put into the English dress. "Four friends there were, linked in
" close union. If they differed, it might
" be in sentiment, but never in affection.
" One was for the fair beauty, another for
" the brown: one dealt in prose, another
" relished verse. Frequent were their debates, but all tending to enliven conversation. One day, a favourite topic
" was brought upon the carpet. They
" took sides, grew keen, their blood was
" up, nothing but noise instead of reason.
" They parted in bad humour, scarce sensible of friendship to one another. After
" having time to cool, Gentlemen, says
" one of them, how happy for friends to
" be

“ be always of one mind : let us humbly
“ pray the gods for that blessing. No
“ sooner said than done. They marched
“ in a body to the temple of Apollo, and
“ presented their supplication. The god
“ inclining his ear, granted their re-
“ quest; and in the twinkling of an eye,
“ they were perfectly unison. One made
“ an observation; all concurred. One
“ declared his opinion; the rest gave a
“ nod. Good, said they! Farewel dis-
“ putes, we wish them a good journey.
“ But behold! the charm of society has
“ journeyed with them. No more amu-
“ sing conversations, no beautiful reflec-
“ tions, no shining thoughts, struck out
“ by opposition, that enlighten the mind
“ and cheer the heart—Aye, is now the
“ only word. Friendship subsided, indif-
“ ference took its place, and irksome be-
“ came the hours that formerly glided
“ sweetly along. Entire concord dissolved
“ the union. Let men forbear mending
“ the

“ the works of nature : we are well
“ enough as we are. Give all men the
“ same turn of mind, and you take away
“ the very salt of society. UNIFORMITY
“ brought furth : to her infant she gave
“ the name of DISGUST.”

SPECULATIONS like the present have a tendency to banish every sort of bigotry in opinion. There are indeed certain opinions that ought to be universal, because they are grafted on our nature. I would persecute every opinion contradictory to the following propositions, that there is a Deity to whom we owe gratitude and worship ; and that there is a right and a wrong in actions, which ought to regulate the conduct of every human being. But I would persecute the opinions only, not the persons who hold them : they are the objects of pity, not of persecution. It is not in the power of man to eradicate his opinions,

more than his feelings or his appetites. How absurd then is it to punish a man for what he cannot help? There is not in science a principle more evident than that now mentioned, which every man must assent to when fairly stated. Yet such is the influence of passion and prejudice, as to have rendered that principle invisible for many ages. What rancour, distress, and bloodshed would have been prevented even among Christians, had the absurdity of persecution been displayed to them in open day light? This doctrine ought to be carefully instilled into young minds, hitherto free from bias. Let it be inculcated early into both sexes, that men are not accountable for their opinions, more than for their faces; and that a wry opinion, even in matters of religion, is not the subject of punishment, more than a wry shape. It is indeed a sort of Herculean labour, to eradicate notions that from infancy have been held fundamental. But
the

the mind of a child is white paper, ready to receive any impression, good or bad. This is the precious time for impressions, though too early for regular instruction. Let it not be trifled away, for it never can be recalled. Good impressions stamped on the mind at that early age, sink deep and never are obliterated. Therefore, neglect no opportunity of setting virtue and vice before your child, in their proper colours : repeat to it often, that if it be good, every person will love it ; if naughty, that every person will hate it ; and, in a word, that happiness is the result of virtue ; misery of vice. Give me the naming of the tutor, and the pupil shall partake of the angelic nature, or of the nature of a beast of prey.

I FINISH with observing historically, that the art of Printing, among its other advantages, has had an influence to eradicate persecution, by spreading every where knowledge and rational principles.
Even

Even those who are the most prone to persecution, begin to hesitate. Reason, resuming her sovereign authority, will banish it altogether. It is true, that no farther back than the beginning of the present century, Mr Locke, even by Protestants, was held grossly heterodox for maintaining toleration. I am however hopeful, that within the next century it will be thought strange, that persecution should have prevailed among social beings. It will perhaps even be doubted, whether it ever was seriously put in practice.

A R T. IV.

P A R T I A L I T Y.

AN officer of the revenue, rich by oppression, had a son and a servant, intimate companions. They would pass the live-long day in conversing about masters and fathers. “Masters now a-
“ days

“ days are mere Turks, says Martin the
“ valet, no regard for us ; labour into-
“ lerable, threatnings, blows ; but of
“ wages, not a word. Do they take us
“ for unbaptized beasts of burden ? All
“ true, says the son ; but, my dear Mar-
“ tin, are fathers less hard hearted ? In-
“ cessant chiding, vexatious admoniti-
“ ons, tedious lectures. Can the fools ex-
“ pect we should have all the dull gravity
“ of old age ? Does a young man incline
“ to the army ? he is condemned to the
“ long robe. Crossed he must be in every
“ inclination, as if the old dotard were
“ to chuse for him, not he for himself.
“ No ! adds he, there is not a race of men
“ more intolerable than fathers.” This
was their constant theme. Martin, em-
ployed in the finances, succeeded, became
a tax-gatherer, had a sumptuous house,
a luxurious table, a grand equipage, and
a nation of valets. The son improved
his father’s stock, took a wife, and had
children.

children. Martin, now rich, became a reputable companion. They continued good friends. But what was now their theme ? Why, children and servants. “ O the crosses of domestics, say Monsieur Martiniere, (for Martin’s name was now extended a full span), thoughtless and lazy ; threats and blows are in vain,—thieves, traitors, liars, they eat our bread and laugh at us to the bargain. Ah ! says the father of the family, talk to me of children, there’s the real cross, good for nothing boy or girl, no obedience.—We fatigue ourselves to death for them ; but as to gratitude, your servant. They long for our death, watch the instant ; and how happy when relieved of a burden.”

A MAN is a partial judge in his own cause. Full of his imagined superiority, he loses sight of what he owes to others. Fancying himself on a throne, to him all must

must bend the knee. A low man rails at his superiors : he is exalted, loses sight of what he was, and now rails at himself in his former condition. The poor never cease wondering at the narrow views of the opulent, and at their want of charity. Give them riches, their tone varies ; and now not a syllable but of the respect due to people of their rank. When such is the prepossession even of the lowest classes, can a more sober way of thinking be expected from those of high birth ? Kings naturally are not more depraved than other men ; and but for self-partiality, it would be difficult to account why selfishness is their ruling passion ; with scarce any sense of justice, far less of benevolence.

SELF-partiality is the source of manifold distresses. A man infected with that disease, never thinks he is treated with sufficient respect : needs there more to
imbitter

imbitter his life and to unfit him for society? peevishness and discontent render him miserable, in the very circumstances that make others happy. It was a problem among the antient sages, why men commonly are so well satisfied with themselves, and so little with their condition. Had they thought of self-partiality, it would have solved the problem. A man of that temper never imagines that his condition equals his merit.

SELF-partiality is difficult to be cured. It is a distemper that a man sees clearly in others, never in himself; and one will not readily submit to a cure who is not sensible of needing it. The great Cicero is a mortifying instance of this distemper. He was vain of his consulate, and exhorts his friend Luceius, who was writing the history of Rome, to bestow the utmost energy of his pen in magnifying his exploits. "Make it," says he,

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“ a splended story ; for in relating the
“ tranfactions of your friend, a deviation
“ from truth may well be excufed.” Did
any man ever betray an appetite for fame
more grofs and unjuftifiable ? Yet in
feveral of his epiftles to Brutus and to
Cato, he declares that he was entirely free
from vanity ; and that no other mortal
had lefs regard to common fame and vul-
gar applaufe. A gentleman of a peevifh
temper, but to which felf-partiality made
him blind, had a fmall eftate in the neigh-
bourhood of a nobleman who delighted
in hunting. If the chace led the hunters
into his fields, he was impatient and dif-
contented, even without fuffering any
harm. One time, in the bitternefs of
wrath, he wrote to the Earl, that there
could not be a greater curfe than to be
his neighbour. Urged by debt, he offer-
ed his eftate to fale ; and the Earl, to be
free of him, was glad to give the price
demanded, much above the value. But

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change

change of residence did not change his temper. Every new neighbour appeared to him worse than all the former. "Strange!" exclaimed he, "that I cannot settle any where without finding a Lord H—." *Know thyself*, is a difficult lesson, especially for a young person who is not aware of self-partiality. The tutor ought to apply himself diligently to correct it in his pupil; assuring him that of all vices it is the aptest to raise disgust. Bishop Butler in one of his admirable sermons, gives the following sagacious lesson: "Do not pretend," says he, "that your friend has any defects; but put him upon thinking what his enemies would say were they to attack his character. Let him beware of what he suspects they would mention as vicious or defective; not that he is to suppose them in the right, but that there may be some weakness there which he ought to guard against. This is the true way," adds the

the good Bishop, " of making our enemies contribute to our good." If even by such discipline self-partiality cannot be totally eradicated, it may at least be concealed. In weighing my own opinion against that of my opponent, what if I should rack my invention to discover what may be urged for him? Frequent practice may possibly abate my self-partiality. This lesson is with energy expressed in the following golden rule, " Do as you would be done by."

PARTIALITY, checked or disguised when entirely selfish, is allowed full scope when our country is the object, or our friends, or our religion. This sort of partiality is laudable, if it provoke not our hatred against others. Excited by partiality to their country, the old Romans were flaming patriots. But their partiality was indulged to an ungenerous excess : they became proud, insolent, intolerable,

intolerable, holding all other nations 'as brutes and barbarians, the Greeks scarcely excepted. Such partiality is not unjust only, but inexcusable; being an infallible symptom of a mean understanding and of a contracted heart. It must be a bad frame of mind that sets us at variance with our fellow creatures, and foment discord instead of sweetening society.

PARTIALITY is thus a great enemy to the affection we have for others; but it is still a greater enemy to the affection we have for ourselves. Every enmity we indulge, is to us a real misfortune: it so far imbitters our chief fund of happiness, which consists in benevolence and internal quiet. What then must he suffer who hates every person who differs from him in sentiment. Such is the dismal condition of the bigot in religion, and factious man in the state, objects however of pity more than of aversion,

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BENEVOLENCE, the most estimable of all principles, may by a wrong direction of our passions, generate malevolence in abundance. If we be taught to confine our good will to our connections, and to hold others at defiance; the man who has from nature the greatest stock of benevolence, becomes by that wrong bias the most zealous clansman, and the most violent stickler for a party; which inflames his aversion to others in proportion. Thus the spirit of faction, opposition, and enmity, are by wrong education raised and fostered. Pictures of that kind are far from being rare. Reflect only on the state of this nation two centuries ago. The old Roman patriotism, which comprehended the whole Roman people, was among us confined to our tribe or clan. What inveteracy of one tribe against another! Worse than lions and tigers, which spare their own kind, we hunted one another down, and man became

became the most formidable enemy of man.

PEOPLE acquainted with their countrymen only, are apt to take up a prejudice against the manners and customs of other nations; which tends to narrow the spirit of benevolence, and to lessen their satisfaction in the society of their fellow creatures. Liberal education, and travelling with a view to instruction, are the only remedies. An incident recorded by Herodotus sets in a striking light the partiality of a nation to its own customs. Darius king of Persia, having an army composed of different nations, demanded of his Greek soldiers what bribe would prevail to make them eat the bodies of their dead parents, as the Indians did. It being answered, that nothing should ever tempt them to commit a crime so atrocious, the Prince in their presence demanded of some Indians, what sum would

would tempt them to burn the bodies of their parents after death. The Indians intreated the King to impose upon them any thing less horrible. That this was rank prejudice in the Indians, will be acknowledged by every European. But were the learned and polished Greeks free from that taint? We prefer the Greek manners and customs, which are familiar to us, as their books make a capital branch of a learned education. The laying of a dead body on a funeral pile, appears to us as natural as the laying of it in the ground. But let us figure an Egyptian, who, proud of his own country, never gave himself the trouble to think of foreign customs. Embalming was a sacred rite among that people, in order to preserve entire the bodies of their ancestors: the palaces of the dead were little less sumptuous than of the living. What notion would an Egyptian have of a people, whose practice he should be told
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it was, to throw their ancestors into the fire, or to let them rot in the earth? Yet the sentiment of the simple Indian was the same. Being ignorant of the art of embalming, the reverence he had for his parents, prompted him to give them the most honourable grave in his power, which was, to convert them into his own substance. Brutality or savageness it could not be, when they expressed such horror at the Grecian mode. Their reverence indeed for their parents must have been excessive, when it was sufficient to overbalance the aversion that men as well as other animals have to feed on their own species.

IF in this manner, young persons can be trained to examine with candour the manners and customs of different nations, they will find less reason than is commonly thought for preferring their own. Lead them to reflect that the manners and
customs

customs of nations, depend more on accident than on substantial causes. The following is a ludicrous instance. A long beard is among us a mark of gravity, and commands respect; nor is it without reason that we imagine this to be a natural impression. Yet in the reign of Francis I. of France, the grave judges of the parliament of Paris were obliged to be close shaven. It was fashionable among the courtiers and young beaux, to encourage the beard and to cut it into shapes. The beard accordingly was at that time a mark of levity, and therefore inconsistent with the solemn air of a judge.

As it is difficult to subdue partiality when it has once got a seat in the mind, parents and tutors ought to give peculiar attention, to preserve those under their care from the infection, noxious to themselves, and noxious to others. Self-partiality is in particular the parent of opi-

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niatrety; and young persons cannot have a worse guide, in their commerce with the world. Let them keep in mind, their frequent mistakes and frequent change of sentiment. Candour in acknowledging error will gain them friends, more certainly than the mere negative of never having erred. Such candour will prevent many a blush and irksome reflection, which they are well acquainted with, who cannot bear ever to be thought in the wrong. A habit of ingenuity makes a man a comfortable companion, and fits him for every enjoyment of social life.

A R T.

A R T. V.

ASSOCIATION of IDEAS.

A MAN while awake is constantly thinking. Ideas pass successively in his mind without a gap or interval, forming a succession of related thoughts or ideas, following one another according to an established law of nature. Our external actions are in a great measure governed by this succession, there being an intimate connection between thought and action. Did our thoughts flow on, without any mutual relation, and without any relation to our external actions; we should be hurried from thought to thought, and from action to action, entirely at the mercy of chance*. It is of importance in the education of youth, that this succession be preserved entire, free from ill-sorted ideas that have originally no relation,

* Elements of Criticism, chap. I.

tion. Any unlucky bias by which unrelated ideas are conceived to be related, is sufficient to disturb the regular course of actions, and to throw all into confusion. Nature is faithful in displaying to us things as they exist: our erroneous conceptions are the result of misguided education, or of unhappy biases contracted during childhood. The harsh treatment, for example, of a tender boy by a merciless pedagogue, may produce an intimate connection between study and distress, so as to give an aversion to books, never to be conquered. Inculcate into a boy that his fate depends on the motion of the planets: in spite of reason, he will be addicted to judicial astrology. There are men who, from some unlucky impression made on them when children, are as much afraid of a harmless cat as of a fierce lion.

ONE of Mr Locke's most beautiful chapters is upon association of ideas. He shows the bad effects that certain ideas unhappily connected or associated, have upon the understanding and upon the affections. "The ideas, he observes, of
" goblins and sprights have really no
" more to do with darkness than with
" light; yet let but a foolish maid in-
" culcate these on the mind of a child
" and raise them there together, possibly
" he shall never be able to separate them
" so long as he lives, but darkness shall
" ever after bring with it these frightful
" ideas, and they shall be so joined that
" he can no more bear the one than the
" other." He proceeds to inform us,
" that some such wrong and unnatural
" combinations of ideas will be found to
" establish the irreconcilable opposition
" between different sects of philosophy
" and religion. That which thus captivates
" reason and leads men of sincerity blind-
" fold

“ fold from common sense, will, when
“ examined, be found to be some inde-
“ pendent ideas of no alliance to one
“ another, by education, custom, and the
“ constant din of their party, so coupled
“ in their mind that they always appear
“ together and can be no more separated
“ than if they were but one idea, and
“ they operate as if they were so. This
“ gives sense to jargon, demonstration to
“ absurdities, and consistency to nonsense,
“ and is the foundation of the greatest,
“ I had almost said, of all the errors in
“ the world.”

ASSOCIATION of ideas is a plentiful source of speculation. Mr Locke has given a fine opening to the subject of ill founded associations, and it deserves well to be prosecuted. It ought to be a chief concern in the tutor to prevent in his pupil an association between truth and error. Truth is in great danger from such
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an association : error cannot for ever stand its ground against reason ; and if it happen to be detected, the whole tumbles down together like the cemented parts of an old fabric. Thus it has fared with the Christian religion. The minds of men were more enslaved by the Church of Rome, than their bodies formerly by the republic of Rome. Reason was blasted in the bud ; and people, through superstition and bigotry, were prepared to embrace every absurdity, as readily as the most sacred truths. The Romish Church, taking advantage of this blindness, sedulously inculcated every doctrine that tended to aggrandize their Dalai Lama. Its humble disciples made no difficulty to swallow, even without a wry face, the rankest absurdities, direct contradictions not excepted, of which the *credo quia impossibile est*, is a notable instance. When upon the revival of arts and sciences, the light of reason began to dawn,

dawn, and men ventured to think for themselves, how came it that the Church of Rome was not apprehensive of its danger? It was so accustomed to absolute authority, as to have no dread of a rebellion ; and after whole nations had thrown off its yoke and proclaimed liberty of conscience, it was too late to think of a remedy. So far Christianity was a gainer. But unhappily, the absurd doctrines grafted on revelation, have led many well meaning persons to reject it totally. Opinions associated by education and confirmed by custom, are, as Mr Locke expresses it, so coupled in the mind, as not to be separated more than if they were but one idea. Had the Christian Revelation been preserved in its original purity, promulgating immortality to the world, with a distribution of rewards and punishments in a future state, I am confident that it would have been embraced by the wisest and the best men,
and

and adhered to by all without hesitation, not even excepting such as may entertain doubts or scruples about the strength of the evidence.

To reject the Christian Revelation, is a sad effect of ill associated opinions; and yet such association may have a still worse effect: it may produce vicious practice, much less tolerable than erroneous principles. Many pious teachers associate religion with a rigidity of manners too strict for any human being. What are the consequences to be expected from such an association? Young persons, miserable under such unnatural restraint, seldom fail of becoming either hypocrites or open profligates. Our Saviour says, "My yoke is easy and my burden light." These teachers maintain his yoke to be galling and his burden heavy. Religion is given us for our good, and in obeying its precepts, there is great satisfaction:

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such doctrines on the contrary render it harsh and uncomfortable. Zealous disciples of *Law upon Christian perfection* must be miserable in this life; and if they break loose from their fetters, they must be miserable in the life to come.

OPULENCE confessedly, with luxury and selfishness its concomitants, are the most obvious causes of the decay of patriotism in Britain; but they are not the only causes. An association of repugnant opinions has contributed to that woful effect. Above a century ago, passive obedience and non-resistance to the arbitrary will of a single person, was a ruling principle in politics: it was substituted to the love of our country, and was carried to as ridiculous an extreme as ever chivalry was. Reason at last prevailed, after much opposition: the absurdity of a whole nation being slaves to a weak mortal, remarkable perhaps for no valuable qualification,

qualification, became apparent to all. It was not difficult to foresee the consequence: down fell the whole fabric, the found parts with the infirm. And men now laugh currently at the absurd notions of their forefathers, without thinking either of being patriots, or of being good subjects.

THE associations above mentioned, are but a few of the many that tend to mislead people from a just way of thinking. Formerly, this nation was over-run with imaginary ghosts and apparitions; for simple people give a ready ear to wonders; and the more wonderful, the more firm is their belief. A child in the nursery listens greedily to a dreadful story. It believes and trembles; and, if not of a bold spirit, is domineered by the impression for life. I could name persons, whom even the most profound philosophy has not delivered from the fancied association

association of terror with darkness. What skill then does not the cultivation of the heart and head require, when after the ordinary discipline of school and college, men of all ranks are found to be infected with wrong biases and irregular associations, which stand firm even against the most solid reasoning! Let this consideration actuate those who preside over the education of youth. How deep are the impressions, good or bad, that are made in childhood! As this is the proper period for impressions, what have not teachers to answer for who neglect that period. With respect to religion in particular, the most important branch of education, it is in the power of a sensible tutor to instil into his pupil, notions so just and clear as to secure him against every hurtful error. Above all, let it be inculcated, that religion is the great support of morality, that it is our strongest safeguard against
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the distresses of life, that it is consistent with every rational enjoyment; and upon the whole, that its direct tendency is to make its votaries happy.

A P P E N -

A P P E N D I X I.

Things to be got by Heart for improving the Memory.

BENEVOLENCE *recommended.*

A MOUSE by accident coming under the paw of a lion, begged hard for life, urging that clemency was the fairest attribute of power. The lion generously set it at liberty. The mouse afterward observing the lion entangled in the toils of the hunter, flew to his assistance, gnawed the net to pieces, and set him free. Hence an useful lesson, Neglect no opportunity of doing good ; for even the lowest may happen to be useful to the highest.

MODERATION *recommended.*

A BOY, fond of a butterfly, pursued it from flower to flower. He thought to surprise

surprise it among the leaves of a rose ; then to cover it with his hat as it was feeding on a daisy : he followed it from blossom to blossom ; but the nimble creature, still eluded his grasp. Observing it now half buried in the cup of a tulip, he rushed forward, and happened unluckily to crush it. The poor boy chagrined at his rashness, was addressed by the dying insect in the following words : “ Behold
“ the fruit of thy impetuosity ! Know
“ that pleasure is but a painted butterfly,
“ which may be indulged for amuse-
“ ment ; but if embraced with too much
“ ardour will perish in thy grasp.”

H O N E S T Y *rewarded.*

THE Prince of Conti, highly pleased with the intrepid behaviour of a grenadier at the siege of Philippsburgh 1734, threw his purse to him, excusing the smallness of the sum. Next morning the grenadier came to the Prince, with a couple

couple of diamond rings and other jewels of value. "Sir," said he, "the gold I found in your purse, I presume was intended for me; but the jewels I bring back to your highness, having no claim to them. You have, foldier," answered the prince, "your honesty entitles you to them as much as your bravery entitles you to the gold."

H O N E S T Y *rewarded.*

THE Cardinal Farnese, stiled the Patron of the Poor, gave public audience once a week to indigent persons in his neighbourhood, and distributed money among them according to their wants. A poor woman presented herself one day with a daughter, a beautiful creature of about fifteen years of age. "My Lord," says she, "I owe for the rent of my house five crowns; and my landlord threatens to turn me to the street, unless I pay the sum within a week. What I beg of

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“ your eminence is, to interpose your sacred authority, and protect us from the violence of that cruel man, till by our industry we procure the money for him.” The cardinal writing a billet, which he gave to the woman, “ Go,” says he, “ to my steward with this paper, and receive from him five crowns.” The steward upon sight of the billet told out fifty crowns. The poor woman refused to take above five, saying “ she expected no more, and that surely it was a mistake.” They agreed to refer the matter to the cardinal himself. “ It is true,” said he, “ there is a mistake : give me the paper and I will rectify it.” He gave the rectified billet to the woman, saying, “ so much candour and honesty deserve a recompence. Here I have ordered you five hundred crowns. What you can spare of it, lay up as a dowry for your daughter in marriage.”

DISHONESTY *punished.*

AN usurer, having lost an hundred pounds in a bag, promised a reward of ten pounds to the person that should restore it. A man having brought it to him, demanded the reward. The usurer, loth to give the reward now that he had got the bag, alleged after the bag was opened, that there were an hundred and ten pounds in it when he lost it. The usurer being called before the judge, unwarily acknowledged, that the seal was broken open in his presence, and that there were no more at that time but a hundred pounds in the bag. "You say," says the judge, "that the bag you lost had a hundred and ten pounds in it. "Yes, my Lord." "Then," replied the judge, "this cannot be your bag as it contained but a hundred pounds. Therefore, the plaintiff must keep it till the true owner appears : and you must
" look

“look for your bag where you can find
“it.”

CHARITY *recommended.*

ZACCHOR and Esreff begged Morat their tutor, to permit them to visit the curiosities of Aleppo. He gave them a few aspers to expend as they thought proper; and on their return, he enquired how they had bestowed the money, “I,” said Zacchor, “bought some of the finest
“dates Syria ever produced: the taste
“was exquisite.” “And I,” said Esreff,
“met a poor woman with an infant at
“her breast: her cries pierced me. I
“gave her my aspers; and grieved that
“I had not more.” The dates, said Morat to Zacchor, will in a few hours be converted into mere excrement; but Esreff’s charity will be a lasting blessing, and contribute to his happiness, not only in this life, but in that to come.

ANTONIUS

FRIENDSHIP.

ANTONIUS after the battle of Philippi, being in close pursuit of Brutus, Lucullus, to preserve the life of his friend Brutus, surrendered himself to the soldiers, pretending to be Brutus. Being brought before Antonius, he said, " My friend Brutus is not taken prisoner, and I hope the gods will not suffer it. As I have imposed upon your soldiers, I am ready to suffer what severity you please to inflict upon me." Antonius turned to the soldiers and said, " Don't be discouraged fellow soldiers : you have brought me a better prize than what you sought for." He then embraced Lucullus, applauded his friendship, wished to have him for a friend, and found him such for ever after.

LIBERALITY.

CROESUS reproaching Cyrus the Great, for squandering the public treasure among

mong his favourites, Cyrus, in order to justify his liberality, despatched circular letters to his grandees, desiring from each of them, for a pressing occasion, as much money as they could spare. As it amounted to a much greater sum than Cyrus had bestowed on them, he said to Cræsus, "I am not less in love with riches than other princes, but am a better husband of them. See what my small donations have procured me; not only many friends, but more faithful treasurers than those can be who serve for hire."

VERACITY.

THE Duke d'Offuna having leave from his Catholic Majesty to release some gallies slaves, such as he should think the best deserving of pardon, went on board the Admiral Galley at Barcelona, and asked several of the slaves what were the crimes that had sent them to the gallies. Every one endeavoured to excuse himself, that

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it was out of malice, that the judges were corrupted, or such like. The same question being asked at a little sturdy fellow, he acknowledged that he was justly condemned; for being in want of money, that he had robbed a man on the high-way. On which the Duke gave him a blow over the shoulders with a cane, saying, "You rogue, why should you be among so many honest innocent men? Get you out of their company, for shame."

The most pleasing Sort of REVENGE.

IN a war between the French and Spaniards in Flanders, a soldier, being ill treated by a general officer, and struck several times with a cane, said coolly, that the officer should soon repent of it. A short time after, the same officer commissioned the colonel of the trenches to find him out a bold fellow, who for a reward would undertake a dangerous
piece

piece of work. The foldier mentioned offered his service; and taking with him thirty of his comrades, performed the work with success. The officer highly commended him, and gave him a hundred pistoles, the reward promised. The foldier, after distributing them among his comrades, turned to the officer and said, "I am, Sir, the foldier you abused fifteen days ago, and I told you that you would repent it." The officer melted into tears, threw his arms around the foldier's neck, begged his pardon, and gave him a commission that very day.

FRUITS *of* INDUSTRY.

A GENTLEMAN of the county of Surry, having an estate in land of L. 200 yearly, kept the whole in his own hand. Finding that this did not answer, he was forced to sell the half to pay his debts, and he set the remainder to a tenant for one and twenty years. Toward the end of the lease,

lease, the tenant asked the landlord if he would part with his land. "Prithee tell me," says the landlord, "how it should come that I could not live upon twice as much being my own, and yet that you, having but the one half and paying rent for it, have been able in twenty years to buy it?" "Sir," said the farmer, "when any thing was to be done, you said, Go and do it; but I always said, Let us go and do it; and so not only saw my business done, but assisted."

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

THE Emperor Conrad, having in the siege of Wiltſburgh reduced the inhabitants to great extremity, and having taken pity of the women who were innocent, indulged them to depart from the town with what luggage they could bear on their backs. The Duchefs took Guelpho her husband on her back; and all the other women following her example, if-

S f fued.

fued forth, laden not with gold and filver, but with men and children. The Emperor pleafed with this stratagem, took the Duke into favour with all his adherents.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

SHE meets a fon of age in the woods.
Bending, he weeps over a gray ftone.
“ Here,” he faid, “ fleeps the fpoufe
“ of my love ; here, I reared over her
“ the green turf.—Many were our days
“ on the heath. We have turned away
“ our foot from trees, left we might
“ cruft them in youth ; and we have feen
“ them again decay with years. We have
“ feen ftreams changing their courfe ;
“ and nettles growing where feafted
“ kings. All this while our joy remain-
“ ed ; our days were glad. The winter
“ with all its fnow was warm, and
“ the night with all its clouds was
“ bright. The face of Minalla was a
“ light

“ light that never knew a wane ; an
“ undecaying beam around my steps.
“ But now she shines in other lands ;
“ When, my love, shall I be with thee ?”

P R I D E.

A YOUNG lady of rank and fortune went out to walk in her father's woods. “ Pray madam,” said the gray-headed steward, “ may I humbly intreat that
“ you will not go far from home : you
“ may meet with strangers who are ignorant of your quality.” “ Give your
“ advice” answered she, “ when desired.
“ I admit of no instructions from servants.” She walked on with satisfaction, enjoying a clear sky, and a cool breeze. Fatigue seized her, regardless of high birth ; and she sat down on a smooth spot at the side of a high road, expecting some equipage to pass, the owner of which would be proud to convey her home. After long waiting, the first thing
she

she saw was an empty chaise, conducted by one who had formerly served her father as a postilion. "You are far from home Madam, will you give me leave to set you down at my old master's."—"Prithee fellow, be not officious." Night was fast approaching, when she was accosted by a country man on horseback, "Mistress, will you get on behind me, Dobbin is sure-footed, you shall be set down where you will, if not far off, or much out of my way." "*Mistress!*" exclaimed she, how dare you presume."—No offence, said the young man, and rode away, humming the song *I love Sue*,

It was night: the clouds gathered, the leaves of the trees rustled; and the young woman was terrified with what she took for strange sounds. There came an old man driving an empty dung cart. "Friend," said she with a humble accent, "will you let me go with you?"

PRIDE

PRIDE is the most galling burden a person can walk under. Prudence saves from many a misfortune: pride is the cause of many.

Against idle DISPUTES.

ONE of our ancient British Princes set up a statue to the Goddess of Victory where four roads met. In her right hand was a spear; and the left rested on a shield, the outside of which was gold, the inside silver. It happened one day, that two knights completely armed, the one in black, the other in white, came up to this statue from opposite parts. This golden shield, says the black knight—golden shield, interrupted the white knight, if I have eyes, it is silver. I know nothing of your eyes, replied the black knight; but I know that the shield is gold. The dispute ended in a challenge. After fixing their spears, they flew with impetuosity at each other; and

and both of them fell to the ground much bruised. A Druid who came by, showed them their mistake; and gave them this lesson, "Never to enter into a dispute till
" you have fairly considered both sides
" of the question."

LUDICROUS.

SIR William Lilly, a famous painter in the reign of Charles I. agreed beforehand for the price of a picture he was to draw for a rich London alderman, who was not indebted to nature either for shape or face. The picture being finished, the alderman endeavoured to beat down the price, alleging that if he did not purchase it, it would ly on the painter's hand. "That's your mistake," says Sir William, "for I can sell it at double
" the price I demand." "How can that
" be," says the alderman, "for 'tis like
" no body but myself?" "True," replied Sir William; "but I will draw a tail to
" it,

“ it, and then it will be an excellent “ monkey.” Mr Alderman, to prevent being exposed, paid down the money demanded, and carried off the picture.

Smart REPARTEE.

ONE evening at Button's coffee-house, Mr Pope, who was remarkably *crooked*, and a set of literati, poring over a manuscript of the Greek poet Aristophanes, found a passage they could not understand. A young officer, who stood by the fire, begged that he might be permitted to look at the passage. “ Oh !” says Mr Pope sarcastically, “ by all means, “ pray satisfy the young gentleman's curiosity.” The officer, considering a while, said that there only wanted a note of interrogation to make the passage intelligible. Piqued at being outdone by a redcoat, “ Pray” says Pope, “ what is “ a note of interrogation ? A note of interrogation,” replied the youth, “ is “ a

“ a little crooked thing that asks questions.”

The CUNNING outwitted.

A GENTLEMAN, attacked in his chariot by a highwayman, surrendered his purse containing about forty guineas ; adding that robbery was an infamous calling, and that the highwayman would do better to put what he had done upon a reputable footing, by exchanging his blunderbuss with the purse. “ With all my heart,” says the highwayman ; and delivered his blunderbuss. The gentleman, turning it against him, threatened to shoot if he did not instantly restore the purse. “ You may do as you please,” replied the highwayman ; “ but I must use the freedom to tell you, that the biter is bit, for the blunderbuss is not loaded.”

LUDI-

L U D I C R O U S.

A CHESHIRE-MAN set fail for Spain,
To deal in merchandize ;
No sooner he arriv'd there, than
A Spaniard he espies,
Who said, " You English dog, look here,
" What fruits and spices fine
" Our land produces twice a-year,
" You've no such fruit in thine."

THE Cheshire-man ran to his hold,
And brought a Cheshire-cheese,
Then said, " You Spanish dog behold !
" You've no such fruits as these.

" Your land produces twice a-year,
" Rich fruit and spice you say ;
" But such as now my hands do bear,
" Our land gives twice a-day."

C H E A R F U L N E S S *recommended.*

THE honest heart, whose thoughts are clear
From fraud, disguise, and guile,
Need neither fortune's frowning fear,
Nor court the harlot's smile.

T t

The

The greatness that would make us grave,
Is but an empty thing ;
What more than mirth would mortals have?
The chearful man's a king.

In Praise of CONTENT.

No glory I covet, no riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me,
The one thing I beg of kind heaven to grant
Is a mind independent and free.

WITH passions unruffled, untainted with pride,
By reason my life let me square :
The wants of my nature are cheaply supply'd,
And the rest are but folly and care.

THE blessings, which providence freely has lent,
I'll justly and gratefully prize ;
While sweet meditation and chearful content
Shall make me both healthy and wise.

How vainly, thro' infinite trouble and strife,
Do many their labours employ ;
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all, if they will, may enjoy.

C O M P A S S I O N.

PITY the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your
door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh! give relief and heaven will bless your store.
These tatter'd cloaths my poverty bespeak
Those hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years;
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
Has been the channel to a flood of tears.
Yon house erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from my road;
For plenty there a residence has found,
And grandeur a magnificent abode.
Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
Here as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door
To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.
Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
For I am poor and miserably old.
Should I reveal the sources of my grief,
If soft humanity e'er touch'd your breast,

Your

Your hands would not with-hold the kind relief,
And tears of pity would not be repress.
Heav'n sends misfortunes ; why should we repine ;
'Tis Heaven has brought me to the state you see ;
And your condition may be soon like mine,
The child of sorrow and of misery.
A little farm was my paternal lot,
Then like the lark I sprightly hail'd the morn ;
But ah ! oppression forc'd me from my cot,
My cattle dy'd and blighted was my corn.
My daughter, once the comfort of my age,
Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
Is cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage,
And doom'd in scanty poverty to roam.
My tender wife, sweet smother of my care,
Struck with sad anguish at the stern decree,
Fell, ling'ring fell, a victim to despair,
And left the world to wretchedness and me.
Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your
door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh ! give relief and heaven will bless your store.

HAPPY.

HAPPINESS *of the* MARRIED STATE.

AT Upton on the hill,
There lives a happy pair ;
The swain his name is WILL,
And MOLLY is the fair ;
Ten years are gone and more,
Since HYMEN join'd these two ;
Their hearts were one, before
The sacred rites they knew.

SINCE which auspicious day,
Sweet harmony does reign ;
Both love, and both obey :
Hear this, each nymph and swain,
If haply care invade,
As who is free from care ?
Th' impression's lighter made
By taking each a share.

PLEAS'D with a calm retreat,
They've no ambitious view ;
In plenty live, not state,
Nor envy those that do.
Sure pomp is empty noise,
And cares increase with wealth ;
They aim at truer joys,
Tranquillity and health.

WITH

WITH safety and with ease
Their present life doth flow ;
They fear no raging seas,
Nor rocks that lurk below :
May still a steady gale
Their little bark attend,
And gently fill each sail,
'Till life itself shall end.

HAPPINESS *of the* MARRIED STATE.

OLD DARBY, with JOAN by his side,
I have often regarded with wonder,
He's dropfical, she is dim-ey'd,
Yet they're ever uneasy asunder :
Together they totter about,
Or sit in the sun at the door ;
And at night, when old Darby's pipe's out,
His Joan will not smoke a whiff more.

No beauty nor wit they possess,
Their several failings to cover :
Then what are the charms, can you guess,
That make them so fond of each other ?
'Tis the pleasing remembrance of youth,
The endearments that youth did bestow,

The

The thoughts of past pleasure and truth,
The best of our blessings below.

Those traces for ever will last,
Nor sickness nor time can remove :
For when youth and beauty are past
And age brings the winter of love,
A friendship insensibly grows,
By reviews of such raptures as these ;
The current of fondness still flows,
Which decrepit old age cannot freeze.

V I R T U E praised.

Would you the bloom of youth should last ?
'Tis virtue that must bind it fast ;
An easy carriage, wholly free
From sour reserve, or levity ;
Good natur'd mirth, an open heart,
And looks unskill'd in any art ;
Humility, enough to own
The frailties, which a friend makes known,
And decent pride, enough to know
The worth, that virtue can bestow.

These are the charms, which ne'er decay,
Tho' youth, and beauty fade away,

And

And time, which all things else removes,
Still heightens virtue and improves.

Vanity of Praying for EARTHLY BLESSINGS.

THE man to Jove his suit preferr'd ;
He begg'd a wife. His prayer was heard.
A wife he takes. And now for heirs
Again he worries heav'n with prayers.
Jove nods assent. Two hopeful boys
And a fine girl reward his joys.

ONCE more, he cries, accept my prayer ;
Make my lov'd progeny thy care.
Let my first hope, my fav'rite boy,
All fortune's richest gifts enjoy.
My next with strong ambition fire :
May favour teach him to aspire ;
'Till he the step of pow'r ascend,
And courtiers to their idol bend.
With ev'ry grace, with ev'ry charm,
My daughter's perfect features arm.
If Heav'n approve, a father's blest'd.
Jove smiles, and grants his full request.

THE first, a miser at the heart,
Studious of ev'ry griping art,
Heaps hoards on hoards with anxious pain ;
And all his life devotes to gain.
He feels no joy, his cares increase,
He neither wakes nor sleeps in peace ;
In fancy'd want (a wretch complete)
He starves, and yet he dares not eat.

THE next to sudden honours grew :
The thriving art of courts he knew :
He reach'd the height of power and place ;
Then fell, the victim of disgrace.

BEAUTY with early bloom supplies
His daughter's cheek, and points her eyes.
The vain coquette each suit disdains,
And glories in her lover's pains.
With age she fades, each lover flies,
Contemn'd, forlorn, she pines and dies.

WHEN Jove the father's grief survey'd,
And heard him heaven and fate upbraid,
Thus spoke the god. By outward show,
Men judge of happiness and woe :
Seek virtue ; and, of that possess,
To providence resign the rest.

Superiority of VIRTUE above VICE.

VIRTUE and Vice, two mighty powers,
Who rule this motley world of ours,
Disputed once which govern'd best,
And whose dependents most were blest;
And both the doubtful point consent
To clear by fair experiment.
For this some mortal they declare,
By turns shall both their bounties share.

ON Hodge they fix, a country boor,
As yet rough, ign'rant, careless, poor :
Vice first exerts her pow'r to bless,
And gives him riches to excess :
With gold she taught him to supply
Each rising wish of luxury :
Hodge grew at length polite and great,
And liv'd like Minister of State :
He swore with grace, got nobly drunk,
And kept in pomp his twentieth punk.

ONE morning, as in easy chair,
Hodge fate with ruminating air,
Vice, like a lady fair and gay,
Approach'd, and thus was heard to say,
" Know, favoured mortal, know that I
" The pleasures of thy life supply ;

“ I rais’d thee from the clay-built cell,
“ Where want, contempt and flav’ry dwell;
“ And (as each joy on earth is fold)
“ To purchase all, I gave thee gold.
“ My name is Vice!”—Cried Hodge, and leer’d,
“ Long be your mighty name rever’d!
“ Forbid it, Heav’n! thus blest’d by you,
“ That I should rob you of your due;
“ To wealth, ’twas you that made me heir,
“ And gave, for which I thank you, care;
“ Wealth brought me wine, ’tis past a doubt,
“ And wine—see here’s a leg! the gout:
“ To wealth my French ragout I owe,
“ Whence scurvy, pains, and asthmas flow.”
Enrag’d and griev’d, away she flew,
And with her gifts from Hodge withdrew.

Now in this sad repentant hour,
Celestial Virtue try’d her pow’r;
For wealth content the goddess gave,
Th’ unenvy’d treasure of the slave!
From wild desires she set him free,
And fill’d his breast with charity!
No more loud trumpets riot breeds,
And temp’rance gluttony succeeds.

HODGE

HODGE, in his native cot at rest,
Now Virtue found, and thus address'd :
“ Say, for 'tis yours by proof to know,
“ Can virtue give the blefs below ?
“ Content my gift, and temp'rance mine,
“ And charity, tho' meek, divine !”

WITH blushing cheeks, and kindling eyes,
The man transported thus replies :

“ My goddess ! on this favour'd head,
“ The life of life, thy blessings shed !
“ My annual thousands when I told
“ Infatiate still I sigh'd for gold ;
“ You gave content, a boundless store,
“ And rich indeed ! I sigh'd no more—
“ With temp'rance came, delightful guest !
“ Health, tasteful food, and balmy rest ;
“ With charity's seraphic flame,
“ Each gen'rous social pleasure came ;
“ Pleasure which in possession rise,
“ And retrospective thoughts supplies !
“ Long to attest it may I live,
“ That, all vice promises, you give.”

Caveat

Caveat against being smit with an out-side.

A tender Miss, whom mother's care
Bred up in wholesome country air,
Far from the follies of the town
Alike untaught to smile or frown;
Her ear unus'd to flatt'ry's praise,
Unknown in woman's wicked ways;
Her tongue from modish tattle free,
Undip'd in scandal and bohea;
Her genuine form and native grace,
Was virgin of a looking-glass:
Nor cards she dealt, nor flirted fan,
A stranger to quadrille and man;
But simple liv'd, just as you know
Miss Chloe did—some weeks ago.

As now the pretty innocent
Walk'd forth to taste the early scent,
She tripp'd about the murm'ring stream,
That oft had lull'd her thoughtless dream.
The morning sweet, the air serene,
A thousand flow'rs adorn'd the scene;
The birds rejoicing round appear
To chuse their consorts for the year;
Her heart was light, and full of play,
And, like herself, all nature gay.

ON

ON such a day, as poets sing,
A Butterfly was on the wing ;
From bank to bank, from bloom to bloom,
He stretch'd the gold-bespangled plume :
Now skims along, and now alights
As smell allures, or bloom invites ;
Now the violet's freshness sips ;
Now kiss'd the rose's scarlet lips ;
Becomes anon the daisy's guest ;
Then press'd the lilly's snowy breast ;
Nor long to one vouchsafes a stay,
But just salutes and flies away.

THE virgin saw with rapture fir'd ;
She saw, and what she saw desir'd.
The shining wings, the starry eyes,
And burns to seize the living prize :
Her beating breast and glowing face
Betray her native love of dress,
And all the woman full express'd
First flutters in her little breast ;
Ensnar'd by empty outward show,
She swift pursues the insect-beau ;
O'er gay parterres she runs in haste,
Nor heeds the garden's flow'ry waste.

The

The nymph o'er every border flew,
And kept the shining game in view :
As hov'ring o'er the tulip's pride
He hung with wing diversify'd,
Caught in the hollow of her hand,
She held the captive at command.

FLUTT'RING in vain to be releas'd,
He thus the gentle girl address'd :
" Loose, gen'rous virgin, loose my chain ;
" From me what glory can'st thou gain ?
" A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring thing,
" My only boast a gorgeous wing ;
" From flow'r to flow'r I idly stray,
" The trifler of a summer's day :
" Then let me not in vain implore,
" But leave me free again to soar."

His words the little charmer mov'd,
She the poor trembler's suit approv'd.
His gaudy wings he then extends,
And flutters on her finger ends :
From thence he spoke, as you shall hear
In strains well worth a woman's ear.

" WHEN now thy young and tender age
" Is pure and heedless to engage ;

" When

- “ When in thy free and open mien
“ No self-important air is seen ;
“ Unknowing all, to all unknown,
“ Thou liv’st, or prais’d, or blam’d by none.
“ But when, unfolding by degrees,
“ The woman’s fond desire to please,
“ Studious to heave the artful sigh,
“ And, expert of the tongue and eye,
“ Thou sett’st thy little charms to show,
“ And sports familiar with the beau ;
“ Thou in the midnight-ball shalt see
“ Things apparel’d just like me ;
“ Who round and round, without design,
“ Tinsill’d in empty lustre shine :
“ If charm’d with the embroider’d pride,
“ The victim of a gay outside,
“ From place to place, as me just now,
“ The glitt’ring gewgaw you pursue,
“ What mighty prize shall crown thy pains ?
“ A Butterfly is all thy gains !”

V I R T U E praised.

Now spring begins her smiling round,
Lavish to paint th’ enamell’d ground ;

The

The birds exalt their chearful voice,
And gay on every bough rejoice.
The lovely graces hand in hand,
Knit in love's eternal band,
With dancing step at early dawn,
Tread lightly o'er the dewy lawn.
Where-e'er the youthful sisters move,
They fire the soul to genial love.
Now by the river's painted side,
The swain delights his country-bride :
While, pleas'd, she hears his artless vows ;
Above the feather'd songster woos.
Soon will the ripen'd summer yield
Her various gifts to ev'ry field ;
Soon fruitful trees, a beauteous show,
With ruby-tinctur'd births shall glow ;
Sweet smells, from beds of lillies born,
Perfume the breezes of the morn.
The sunny day, and dewy night,
To rural play my fair invite ;
Soft on a bank of violets laid,
Cool she enjoys the ev'ning-shade ;
The sweets of summer feast her eye :
Yet soon, soon will the summer fly.

ATTEND, my lovely maid, and know
To profit by the moral show ;
Now young and blooming thou art seen,
Fresh on the stalk, for ever green ;
Now does the unfolded bud disclose
Full-blown to fight the blushing rose :
Yet, once the sunny season past
Think not the coz'ning scene will last ;
Let not the flatt'rer hope persuade :
Ah ! must I say that this will fade ?

For see the summer posts away,
Sad emblem of our own decay.
Now winter, from the frozen north,
Drives his iron chariot forth ;
His grizly hand in icy chains
Fair Tweda's silver flood constrains :
Cast up thy eyes, how bleak and bare
He wanders on the tops of Yare !
Behold his footsteps dire are seen
Confess'd on many a with'ring green.
Griev'd at the sight, when thou shalt see,
A snowy wreath clothe ev'ry tree,
Frequenting now the stream no more,
Thou fly'st, displeas'd, the barren shore.

When

When thou shalt miss the flow'rs that grew
But late to charm thy ravish'd view,
Shall I, ah horrid! wilt thou say,
Be like to this another day?

YET, when in snow and dreary frost
The pleasure of the field is lost,
To blazing hearths at home we run,
And fires supply the distant sun;
In gay delights our hours employ,
We do not lose, but change our joy;
Happy abandon every care,
To lead the dance, to court the fair,
To turn the page of ancient bards,
To drain the bowl and deal the cards.
But when the beauteous white and red
From the pale ashy cheek is fled;
When wrinkles dire, and age severe,
Make beauty fly we know not where;
The fair whom fates unkind disarm,
Have they for ever ceas'd to charm?
Or is there left some pleasing art,
To keep secure a captive heart?

UNHAPPY love! might lovers say,
Beauty, thy food does swift decay;

When

When once that short-liv'd stock is spent,
What art thy famine can prevent ?
Virtues prepare with early care,
That love may live on wisdom's fare ;
Tho' extacy with beauty flies,
Esteem is born when beauty dies.
Happy to whom the fates decree
The gift of heav'n in giving thee :
Thy beauty shall his youth engage ;
Thy virtues shall delight his age.

THOUGH the chief purpose of this collection is to improve the memory by exercise, it is not however the only purpose. Nothing is admitted but what tends to mend the heart. I have beside in view, to initiate young persons in the art of pronounciation ; and accordingly the things I have selected are in various stiles,

A P P E N D I X II.

EXCERPTS *from a young Gentleman's Common-place-book, being the History of his first Excursion after completing his College-Education. September 1734.*

IN my journey through Fife I met with nothing remarkable, save a good country in the state of nature. The bishopric of Durham is reckoned one of the finest districts in England. Fife like it, spreads every where into little green hills and valleys; but no planting, no inclosing, poor crops of corn except upon the coast, and very little grafs. The spirit of improvement, is indeed beginning in that country; and planting and inclosing will give it a very fine appearance. Cupar, the county town, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Eden. A bleaching-field
is

is lately made there, which will promote the linen manufacture in that country, hitherto little advanced. In our road from this town to Dundee, a curious group of figures struck us, that would be a good subject for a picture. A little woman was shearing corn on a little ridge. Behind her was a boy about eight or nine, gleaning what fell from her hand. At the side of the corn stood a cradle with an infant in it, rocked by a girl younger than the boy. At some distance a little cow was tethered, and by it a little dog lying. I missed nothing of the family but the little cat, which I suppose was left at home to guard the little house. How few are the necessities of nature, and how easily provided for? May we not imagine this little woman as contented, as the great Lord of the manor?

DUNDEE is a trading town, advantageously situated on the river Tay, two miles
above

above where it falls into the sea. The river is there two miles broad and makes a fine appearance. The town has been encreasing ever since the Union in the number of inhabitants and goodness of the houses. They are now at work about a town-house, the plan of which they have from Mr Adams. Though Dundee is the largest town in Angus, yet Forfar is the county town. It stands in the great valley of Strathmore, that runs from Perth north-east to the sea almost in a straight line, about fifty miles long, and betwixt four and five broad; bordered on either side by hills rising gently on the south side, and on the north by the famous Grampians a little more elevated. 'Tis a beautiful strath or valley adorned with houses and planting, and intersected with rivers descending from the hills. Forfar is a royal burgh, poor indeed, having little to brag of but its antiquity. King Malcolm Canmore held his first parliament

ment there, and the ruins of his palace are yet to be seen. The town is situated at the side of a lake, within which there is an island where Queen Margaret retired after her husband Malcolm Canmore's decease. There is a tradition in the town of Forfar, that to this queen, canonized afterward for a saint, we owe the custom of the grace drink : she established a rule, that whoever staid till grace was said, was to be rewarded with a bumper. This piece of history diverted us and occasioned some reflections. In the *first* place, it appears surprising that one should be eternized for such a trifle. I know not but this may have been the principal flourish in the preamble of Queen Margaret's patent for faintship. But when we examine the nature and course of things, the surprise vanishes. Our nation was then in its infancy, examples of courage, public spirit, devotion, learning, &c. rare. Every thing makes a figure in a country
not

not overlooked with examples of the same kind. In the next age, it required the building a church or mortifying an estate to gain the character of saint, purchased by our Margaret at so much easier a rate. In the first ages, men were esteemed heroes for subduing a robber or for killing a wild boar. Hercules reigns to this day for no higher exploits; and in this country, it is reported that the origin of Lord Sommerville's family is owing to the destroying an overgrown worm, the figure of which animal, and of the chieftain in the act of killing, remain cut in stone in the old kirk of Linton. Turn over the lives of the ancient Greek philosophers, and many of them will be found eternised for a saying or opinion, for which a man would not think one jot the better of his parish minister. Happy are they who delight in fame, to live in such ages! The same circumstances of a people may also explain how the grace

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cup,

cup, a thing that among us at present would be but the maggot of a day, should have grown into a general custom. Scotland being then in its infancy, destitute of laws, destitute of customs, rude even in the art of speech, manners and customs would be easily introduced to fill a vacancy ; and when a custom is once introduced, even upon the flightest foundation, it continues long in vigour, because there is nothing to put it out of its place. A nation advanced to maturity is in a different condition. Every thing there being reduced to form and figure, there is little room left for new customs or new manners. Here however a distinction occurs between customs that gain strength by habit, and those that are naturally fluctuating such as the fashions of drefs. But at present being not much inclined to deep speculation, I yield to nature in her pursuit of more airy game. And here I observe, that whatever may
be

be thought of the world turning worfe and worfe, the men in those ancient times have not been more religious than they are now. Were people bribed to go to church by a good dinner after sermon, we should find churches as much crowded as ever. In former ages too, it seems we were satisfied with the form of religion as well as at present. But what comes of the ladies all this while; for sure Queen Margaret was too polite to think of a bumper as a reward to them. Whatever might be done in private, they would not be inclined to exert their prowess in public. In drinking-bouts and love-intrigues, they strictly follow the scripture, not to let their left know what their right is doing. A lady to whom I was talking of this defect in Queen Margaret's plan, gave me a ready answer. Fix the men, says she, and no fear of the ladies. This solution must be acknowledged ingenious as well as ingenuous: whether
solid

solid or not the ladies can best tell. For my part, I would incline to put it upon a better footing: the women in all ages have been remarkable for their piety; and therefore I suppose that this law was made for the men only: the ladies will observe decency at least, without a bribe.

WERE I to describe Forfar in the heroic strain, I should say that the inhabitants are a very hospitable people. Entertained we were by the chief magistrate, whose doors fly open to all strangers. It is expected indeed that you leave vails answerable to your entertainment. If this ceremony happen to be neglected, officers of the household are in the way, who modestly take you by the sleeve, and, out of zeal for your reputation, put you in mind of your duty,

THE finest thing seen here, is an edifice of the most perfect model, appearing
to

to be as sweet a dwelling as one would wish for. It has been exposed to sale for years; and yet, which is strange, no purchaser has been found. 'Tis true, it is not richly furnished, and riches go a great way in those days. For my part, I willingly would have taken a lease of it, but had not money for the purchase. This building was not made with hands, though of human architecture. It passes by the name of Miss Lyon.

FROM Forfar our company came by invitation to Gallery, the seat of Mr Fullerton, a gentleman who made his fortune in the West Indies, and now for some years has been settled in his native land, where he passes his time with ease and chearfulness, free from the hurry of business and fracas of great towns, which he says he is heartily tired of. He is indeed an agreeable old man, has a very good house with fine gardens situated
upon

upon the river of Montrose in Strathmore. He diverted us with an incident that happened lately. He has relations in the county of Cornwall. One of them, a young Esquire, made him a visit this summer, of three or four weeks. The tender mamma, who had dismal notions of Scotland, begged her child for God's sake to return home before the weather should break, which might be dangerous in so wild a country. Prepossessed with this opinion, the young gentleman with his governor arrived at Gallery. Could they fail to be surpris'd with the fineness of the gardens, variety of the fruits, and gaiety of the fields? Above all, some orange and almond-trees struck the sage governor with admiration. An orange-tree in a pot had by some accident been left in the kitchen-garden: the grass had grown up that nothing was seen but the plant. The curious governor, whom you may suppose a member of the Royal Society,

ciety, espied this wonder first, and called upon his pupil to behold. Mr Fullerton, with a well acted indifference, seemed to know nothing of the matter, only that to be sure it had been some seed of the orange-tree, blown there by the wind, or accidentally dropt by the gardener. The man was ravished at the discovery—the pocket-book was pulled out, day and place marked with all circumstances. This possibly may be heard of in the transactions of the Royal Society. Thus travellers first impose upon themselves, and then upon the world.

ABERDEEN at present is one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. They tell me, that since the memory of man the inhabitants are doubled. Their own manufactures are exported annually to the value of near a hundred thousand pounds Sterling, which is mostly returned in specie. The inhabitants of the
shire

shire are an industrious people, man, wife and child employed. Abundance of good company in the town itself, a more hospitable people are no where to be met with.

EPISCOPACY and the liturgy of the Church of England prevails much more here than in the southern parts, and in proportion gentlemen who are no friends to the present establishment. However of late many of them have got over the scruple of taking oaths, in order to serve their friends at elections : for we must not believe that there is any change in their political principles. To one unacquainted with the world and its manners, this must appear extremely shocking. To call God to witness a lie ; to promise, bind myself, in the most positive terms, when I never intend to perform ; what, it will be said, can be more wicked ? And yet when I look abroad into the world,

world and find so many gentlemen of honour acting this part with scarce any remorse, I am puzzled and cannot help stopping short to consider, whether after all this practice be so criminal. If it be, it is surely the single instance in nature of a great crime attended with scarce any remorse or indignation. But this cannot be. All crimes must give us abhorrence; and be we ever so well read in Grotius and Puffendorf, there is no rule given us to judge of human actions so certain as what we draw from our own heart. The merit or demerit of actions is in proportion to the good or hurt they do. Lying, swearing falsely, breach of promise, are criminal as tending to the dissolution of society, which cannot subsist without mutual faith and trust among men. This is what makes treachery so odious a crime. On the other hand, whatever words a man uses, yet if it be clearly understood, that no faith is intended to be

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given

given or received, they are of no moment. Thus it is with the common civilities and compliments passing among men, which one would be reckoned a fool to depend on. Thus, to go a little deeper, custom-house oaths now a-days go for nothing. Not that the world grows more wicked, but because no person lays any stress upon them. The duty on French wine is the same in Scotland and in England. But as we cannot afford to pay this high duty, the permission underhand to pay Spanish duty for French wine, is found more beneficial to the revenue, than the rigour of the law. The oath however must be taken that the wine we import is Spanish, to entitle us to the ease of the Spanish duty. Such oaths at first were highly criminal, because directly a fraud against the public; but now that the oath is only exacted for form's sake, without any faith intended to be given or received, it becomes very little different from

from saying in the way of civility "I am, Sir, your friend, or your obedient servant." And in fact, we every day see merchants dealing in such oaths whom no man scruples to rely upon in the most material affairs. I could wish, that the taking oaths to the government, when the heart goes not along, were but as innocent. So far is plain, that when a man takes oaths in order to get into power, is trusted, and betrays his trust, nothing can be more vitious. But let us suppose he takes the oaths to preserve his estate, to give bread to his family, or to serve his friend at an election who is friendly to the government; how far is this criminal? We must examine first, how far it was right in the Parliament to impose such oaths. This matter ought to be handled tenderly; yet there is no avoiding entering into it. Here the distinction naturally casts up betwixt a manifest rebellion, and a civil war occasioned by a controverted

verted title. Of the last sort, none will question the Revolution to have been; and these gentlemen who did, and do stand out against the Revolution, must be allowed to be acting against private interest upon a principle of conscience. One would think it hard to treat such gentlemen as common robbers or rebels. All laws, human and divine, teach us to treat them with lenity. And indeed in the main, they are so treated. Yet of some severities, they have reason to complain. For example, if they be allowed the protection of the government, for what good reason should they not be permitted to gain a livelihood in any private way they are capable of? Why may not a man be an advocate, though it does not go clearly with his mind, that the Chevalier is a bastard? This surely is a hardship; and the people I am talking of, will be apt to hold the oath of abjuration, to be rigorous and unjust. If they
bow

bow the head in the house of Rimmon, they have the Assyrian for their example, and the prophet for their authority. To be peaceable subjects without attempting to disturb the Government, they think is all that can reasonably be exacted of them. It must be confessed, there is less to be said in justification of those who swallow the oaths, for no better reason than to assist their friend at an election. Yet even here, it may be thought, that such oath, cannot be very criminal where no harm is done or intended, it being the same to the Government whether the one or the other candidate, both of them friends, be returned. This is a theme I thought well worthy of consideration. It lessens our horror to find that our countrymen are not so criminal as we at first imagine. If there be any weight in this apology, it ought to teach all governments to be tender in imposing oaths: if rigorous or unreasonable, they will scarce
answer

answer the end ; and their multiplicity tends to break faith and confidence among men. Balancing however ill with good, it may be a question, whether we have been great sufferers by the political oaths imposed since the Revolution. On the one hand, there is the evil tendency we have been speaking of : on the other, these oaths have been useful in making men better subjects. No honest man, by whatever motive prevailed on to take the oaths, but must consider them as some pledge of his obedience ; and it is fact, that many a one has thus been carried imperceptibly from his old friends, and become at last a hearty friend to the present establishment.

THE following adventure happened lately in Aberdeenshire. Though the little god of Love has become a domestic animal, yet his wings are not so much shortened, but that goose-like, he can now
and

and then make a short flight. Gordonio, the ordinary fate of younger brothers, was left to shift for himself with a very small patrimony. By great penury and much industry, he has scraped together about ten thousand pounds. When about fifty he fell in love; the first time that any passion had touched his breast, save that of gain. Where had it lurked all this while? The young lady was averse, the man at once became a new creature. The change was first observed in his dress and air. The rolled stockings disappeared, his breeches had buckles at the knees; and what was a new sight in Aberdeen, were held up by a large buckle behind. Fine linen, powdered wigs, followed of course: the man now is erect with an open countenance. In a word, he would not be known to be the sloven that walked about in a pace slow and circumspect, his eyes upon the ground, fear and care imprinted on his visage.

vifage. The fort at laft furrendered, and it is computed the fiege coft him above five hundred pounds. What cannot gold perform? He has been married above a twelvemonth, and is now the moft hofpitable man in Aberdeen. Every body approves of his tafte, his wife being a chearful and agreeable woman. He is fparing of nothing but of his words, and to fuch a degree, that he ftill retains an old bye-word, " All in good time ;" which indeed he has right to appropriate, the phrafe being expreffive of his own fortune. I do not remember a ftory that comes nearer to that of Cymon and Iphigenia; only this is within the bounds of nature. Cymon is represented a ftupid fool; and yet to fall in love at firft fight, requires no flight degree of fenfibility. But to let that pafs, our Cymon is a ftong instance how uncertain our gueffes are about the characters of men. Fifty years of his life had paffed, when

when, by accident, he became acquainted with the lass that made the first impression on his heart. Had not this happened, he would have jogged on in the old way, and no mortal have known, nay not he himself, what sort of a man he is. Had Oliver Cromwell been much addicted to music, agriculture, or any trifling amusement, it might have kept him at home without thinking of overturning the constitution. Upon such slender hinges do the greatest events turn.

THE county of Murray, is one of the finest in the kingdom; in its situation and climate, very much resembling East Lothian. Elgin the county-town is beautifully seated in a plain upon the river Lossy, which runs into the sea about four miles below. Its course lies betwixt two lakes; that of Spenzie on the west, which covers a great quantity of land; that of Coats on the east, of a much less

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fize. The old castle of Duffus, the feat of the family, is situated in a plain, close to the lake of Spenzie, formerly a mile from it. This change was wrought by several late inundations of the river Lofsy, which filling the lake with sand, raised the water and made it overspread much ground. I believe it might be possible to drain this lake altogether ; but belonging to many proprietors, it is not easy to make them join in a common measure. One thing they would lose. A great quantity of swans come down from the hills and resort there in winter. Murray is a sandy soil, especially toward the sea. There is a great tract of land east of the river Findhorn, which in the year 1690, was overblown with sand, and to this day, has a dismal appearance, occasioned by a pernicious custom of pulling bent upon the sand-hills at the shore, now prohibited by Act of Parliament. In the road from Innes to Gordonston on
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the east side of the river Loffy, for a mile together, you meet with bare gravel like what is at the mouth of great rivers : but every now and then, there are pillars of sand about seven feet high, with grass a top. This formerly was all a sandy soil about seven feet deep above the gravel. The country people by paring the surface for covering their houses, laid the sand open to the wind, which in a few years overspread a great space of land. But luckily the wind blowing strongly from the south-west before the sand was covered with grass, the whole was driven into the sea; and now one will scarce discern where it has been. Sir Robert Gordon's estate lies a few miles west from the river Loffy upon the sea. Such another accident some years ago overspread a part of this estate with sand, particularly a piece of link ground. The sand rotted the surface of the links, and the south wind not only blew the new sand into the sea, but
with

with it the sand that had formed the links ; and to the surprise of every body, the ground below was fine soil, and had actually carried corn, for it was lying in ridges,

The mosses in this county and in Aberdeenshire, furnish the only fuel they have at home ; for there is no coal but what is brought by sea, nor is there any wood in the county, at least in the low parts of it. These mosses are formed by the rotting of wood ; and there is scarce a moss that has not much wood, not quite dissolved. Nothing is more evident : and yet it puzzles me ; for by this account the whole surface of the earth must have been moss. Berwickshire lies low, and many parts of it wet. It was once all wood, which surely was not all cut down for use. How comes it then, that there is not the least vestige of moss in the low-

er part of a county where it was most natural to expect it ?

THE house of Innes is one of the most commodious old houses in this country. The ground storey is vaulted. The principal apartment above the vaults, consists of two grand rooms, one of them forty-eight feet long ; the two storeys above contain ten well proportioned bed-chambers, and the house is provided with a handsome scale stair-case. Over the great door there is the following inscription, *Nulli certa domus*, No man's habitation is certain. Does this inscription shew a spirit of resignation ; or can vanity be discerned lurking under the mask of humility ? Compare this with the inscription on the standard of the great Saladin. THIS BLACK SHIRT IS ALL THAT SALADIN CONQUEROR OF THE EAST SHALL CARRY TO HIS GRAVE. Sure there was no vanity here, but an angelic moderation

on

on preserved amid illustrious victories. It was a great atchievement of a private gentleman to build the house of Innes, near two hundred years ago; and what he had reason to value himself upon. To see such an inscription over the little door of a cottage, would indeed be ludicrous; no less so than what is reported of a little man elected Provost of Aberdeen, who, amid the congratulations of his acquaintance, laid his hand upon his breast, and declared that after all he was but a mortal man. Possibly one of an exalted soul would class the builder of Innes with the Provost of Aberdeen. For my part, I should value myself much upon so handsome a performance; and am therefore of opinion, the inscription is less allied to vanity than to resignation. In matters of opinion, there is no fixed standard to judge by. Our opinions are various like our temper, because it has great influence on them.

INVERNESS,

INVERNESS, 10th October. In this country a new scene opens which those of the south know little of. The people here are generally divided into tribes or clans, who acknowledge a chief, whom they more willingly obey than their king. No safety for a man who would live independent: he is obliged to enlist himself into one or other clan. A gentleman, in order to affront a neighbour, stole away the dead body of a near relation, whom the neighbour was preparing to bury. The friends were convened for the burial; but behold the corpse was gone. This occasioned a Justiciary trial. The only witnesses were the criminal's accomplices, all of them of his own name. They deposed point blank that none of them had so much as heard of the thing, till spread all over the country. No body doubted of the perjury. I was stunned, and could not help observing to one of the judges,
that

that the souls of these people were as much at their chieftain's devotion, as their bodies. In a conversation about clan-ship, a gentleman of the name of Grant, a Lieutenant in an independent company, blundered out his true sentiments, that he would rather hear of the Grants stealing three cows, than hearing of one stolen from them. This is savage, but not so much as may be imagined. The clans hate one another, but are remarkably honest to those of their own name. And their mutual depredations are rather to be considered as reprisals than as theft. The case here is precisely the same as between Scotland and England, before and for some time after the Union of the two Crowns. To enliven the conversation, I took the part of my blunt friend, and flourished the best I could upon this topic. The Captain was ravished. I said further, that the old Romans were all divided

vided into clans. When I found I was listened to, my vanity led me to display a little of my learning. I observed that in the Roman state, their tribes had like our clans a common name; that when a tribe grew numerous, it was divided into what the Romans called *families*; and in some of the most populous tribes, the families were again divided into *stripes* or branches. In such cases every man had four names: the first was his proper name, such as *Caius* or *Lucius*, or Peter or John among us. The second was the name of the tribe, the third, of the family, the fourth, of the branch. I added, that clanship is a great bulwark against absolute monarchy and tyrannical government, it being easier to subdue one man than ten thousand firmly united by all the ties of blood and friendship. For that reason, the Roman Emperors never were at rest, till they broke and dissolved all the clan-connections. They began with opening the succession

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of land to females ; and proceeded step by step, till there remained no traces of clanship more than now in England or in the southern counties of Scotland.

REFLECTING afterwards on this conversation, several things occurred to me. Succession with us has an air of accident more than of design. We admit female-succession ; and yet none of my mother's relations can succeed to me. If we follow nature, why should brothers or sisters be excluded though related only by the mother ? If our views be political, why not exclude women altogether and keep estates within the name ?

IN this country we see no good effects of clanship ; constant quarrels and somewhat like natural antipathy between clans ; and of course entire neglect of the public. We find nothing similar in the Roman story, if the struggles be excepted

ed betwixt the Patricians and Plebeians, which, on the part of the latter, were for liberty not superiority. How to be accounted for that the private tribe-combination did not in the least impair their patriotism? As the mind of man is of a limited capacity, the more regard we have for one set of men, the less is left to bestow upon others; consequently the affection a Roman had to bestow upon one of another tribe could not be great: every one knows how little regard the Patricians and Plebeians had for one another. As clanship therefore must be unfavourable to patriotism, we cannot sufficiently admire the Roman method of education, which supported that noble affection against the undermining influence of the clan-connection. But now what shall we say of our family feuds, of which scarce a footstep among the Romans. This seems a puzzling question. The Roman clanship was an union or society among

among equals: our clan-ship, a petty government of subjects united under one head or chieftain. Here light breaks in. A society among equals tends to defence more than offence: a society of subjects under a common chief, tends to offence as much as to defence.

WAS the Roman clan-ship a proper constitution in a great state? On the one hand, where one is born a subject of a state so extensive as scarce to make any connection among individuals, he has nothing but merit and engaging manners to depend on. The acting a part in the middle of an unconcerned multitude, is next to acting in a solitude. On the other hand, every individual of a clan has the support of the whole; and is besides emboldened, by acting in the sight of many who are concerned in him as friends and relations, who he knows will take his part right or wrong. This resolves all
into

into birth, with little or no regard to personal merit, which is attended with every inconvenience that is remarkable in hereditary nobility.

N. B. The reader will judge, whether this young gentleman had not only made good use of his time, but had also been in the practice of a common-place-book, long before this first excursion.

F I N I S.

into birth, with little or no regard to
personal merit, which is attended with
very inconvenience, that is, that the
extraordinary nobility.

At B. The reader will judge whether
the young gentleman had not only
made good use of his time, but had also
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